Spanish Language Transfer Tribute

No frills Spanish Learning!

Home Lessons Resources

Lesson One: The lesson that doesn't exist

The basic concepts behind the Thinking Method of Language Transfer

The first lesson in Language Transfer introduces the concepts which are basically these:

- This course will not teach you all the vocabulary and all the verbs, it will teach you how to figure them out.
- This isn't a "listen and repeat" course but one that works better if you go over it from start to finish several times.

I've put this page in here mostly because I want to match up my lesson numbering with Mihalis' numbering. This way on, say, lesson six here and you want to hear the lesson at language transfer you know it is lesson six there.

➔ Lesson Two: Similar Words - words en

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There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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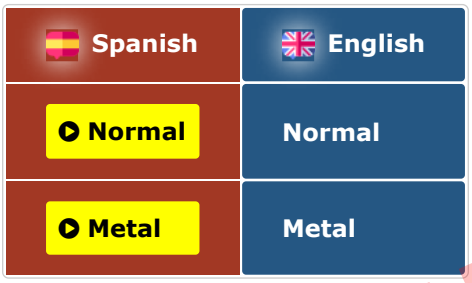
Lesson Two: Similar Words - words ending 'al'

Learn hundreds of Spanish words instantly simply by understanding a few simple rules!

So the good news when you start learning Spanish is that there are some 3,000 words that are the same or very simil English contains a lot of latin and Spanish is, in essence, modern day Latin.

Let's take a look at the first example: English words ending 'al' tend to come from Latin so they are often the same in example:



So the spelling is the same but you'll have heard the way the word is pronounced in Spanish is different. This happens ways:

1. The stress goes on the last syllable, on the 'al'
2. The letters are said differently
    - "O" as in "or"
    - "A" as in "apple"

The way you pronounce letters is always the same in Spanish so in a short while you will be able to say a word correct you have never seen it before and do not know what it means!

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The complete list of pronounciations for vowels in Spanish is:

- "O" as in "or"
- "A" as in "apple"
- "I" as in "ink"
- "U" as in "lumen"
- "E" as in "extra"

Now with just one more word we can make sentences:

Yes, it sounds just like the letter 'S' and it can mean:

- It is
- He is
- She is
- You are - when talking to someone formally (someone you don't know or someone senior to you)

SOMETHING ABOUT FORMAL EXISTS IN ENGLISH HERE

So now we can create sentences

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Spanish	English
Es normal	He is normal
Es normal	She is normal
Es normal	It is normal

... and following the same rules ...

Spanish	English
Legal	Legal
Es legal	It is normal
Ilegal	Illegal
Es ilegal	It is illegal

One small point you'll notice here is that there is only one 'l' in the Spanish version of Illegal. Spanish is definitely simp
English because using double letters is rare and when it does happen there is a definite difference in pronounciation ...
on that later.

Now whether the 'es' refers to he/she/it or you will depend on the context. So if someone was asking "What is David li
might say:

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Spanish	English
Es liberal	He is liberal

As I mentioned all letters in Spanish are always pronounced the same way (well there is a small exception arou
come to that!) so once you hear a word once like 'Natural' you will always know how, for example, 't' is pronou

Spanish	English
Natural	Natural
Es natural	It's natural

In Spanish the word for No is 'No' and it also means 'Not' so ....

Spanish	English
No es normal	It's not normal
No es ideal	It's not ideal

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OK so to end this off here are a bunch of words which, because you now know the rule for words ending 'al', you alrea
Spanish!

Spanish	English
Fatal	Fatal
Natal	Natal
Colonial	Colonial
Cultural	Cultural
Anual	Annual
Dental	Dental
Personal	Personal
Total	Total
Verbal	Verbal

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If you want to play around with this just Google "English words ending in al" and you'll find websites (mainly dedicatec
fans) that list them. There are hundreds and even if you are a native English speaker you won't know a fair few of the
running them through Google translate to see if they are the same in Spanish.

My Tip

In Google Translate there is a little loud speaker button in the bottom left of the box that shows th
Spanish translation. Click this to hear the word being pronounced.

→ Lesson Three: Similar Words - words ending 'ant', 'en

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recommend the DuoLingo forum.

Lesson Three: Similar Words - words ending 'ant', 'en 'ably', 'ibly'

Learn hundreds more Spanish words instantly simply by understanding a few more simple rules for English words that 'ent', 'ably' and 'ibly'!

Words ending 'ant' and 'ent'

OK, more good news! If you have a word in English which ends 'ant' or 'ent' we can convert most of these to Spanish s adding an 'e on the end.

Spanish	English
Es importante	It's important
No es importante	It's not important
Diferente	Different
No es diferente	It's not different
Constante	Constant
Es constante	It's constant

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The one thing to listen out for here is which part of the word is stressed. You'll hear it is always the penultimate to English which tends to stress syllables at the start of the word.

Adding 'ly'

In English all the words above can take an 'ly' on the end. Importantly, differently, constantly, etc. To do this in 'mente'

Spanish	English
Constantemente	Constantly
Urgente	Urgent
Urgentemente	Urgently

We can also do this for words we learned in Lesson One (words ending 'al').

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Spanish	English
Legalmente	Legally
Ilegalmente	Illegally
Real	Real
Realmente	Really

Real, by the way, also means 'Royal' in Spanish and that's why you see it in the names of many football clubs like 'Rea
there you go - two words learnt in one!

OK, moving on and expanding a little ...

Spanish	English
Normalmente	Normally
Normalmente es importante	Normally it's important
Global	Global
Globalmente	Globally

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'G' when it sounds like 'J' in 'jug'

In the word 'Global' above the 'G' sounds kind of as you would expect it. However whenever you hear 'g' in English pro
like 'J' in 'Jug' - like in the word 'General' it is pronounced differently in Spanish. I have no idea how to type it so have

Spanish	English
Argentina	Argentina
General	General
Generalmente	Generally
Original	Original
Originalmente	Originally
Digital	Digital
Naturalmente	Naturally

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Naturalmente es original	Naturally it's original

Words ending 'ible' and 'able'

These are usually spelt the same way. We just have to make sure to pronounce the last letter which is often left silent

Spanish	English
Posible	Possible
Probable	Probable
Probablemente	Probably
Posiblemente es original	Possibly it's original
Flexible	Flexible

Now all these rules do have exceptions but we're starting here with being able to know, say 90%, and then the other 1
come as you practice and learn more. What's important here is to have the confidence when you are speaking in Span
try the rules and see if you are understood. Even if you aren't you will often be close enough that a Spanish speaker w
correct you and you'll learn the exceptions far quicker.

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➔ Lesson Four: Similar Words - words enc

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Lesson Four: Similar Words - words ending 'ion'

Learn even more Spanish words instantly simply by understanding a few simple rules about English words that end 'io

OK, even more good news! If you have a word in English which ends 'ion' you'll find the Spanish version is very similar same.

Spanish	English
Opinión	Opinion
Pasión	Passion

Now you might have noticed the accent on the last 'o'. That's telling us to move the stress from the penultimate syllab letter with the accent on it. This is a general rule throughough Spanish so whereever so see any kind of accent over a know that is the syllable to be stressed.

Also, as we have seen before, the Spanish language doesn't really do double letters so in 'Passion' we drop one 's' and the remaining one as 's', not as 'sh' in English for the double 's'.

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Words Ending 'tion'

Most English words ending 'tion' can be transferred into spanish simply by changing the 't' to a 'c' and adding an accer 'o'.

Spanish	English
Organización	Organization
Preparación	Preparation
Generación	Generaction
Confirmación	Confirmation

Now you might have heard some of these words pronounced differently - 'ci' pronounced as 'th'. This is the way of Spain while the softer version used here is more usual in the rest of the Spanish speaking world.

It doesn't matter which one you use, you will be understood. I found it easier to use the 'th' version because Sp destination and also because it just helped me remember how the word was spelt.

For the Language Transfer course however you will only here the soft version.

Nice to know!

Have a look at that word 'Confirmación' again. In Spanish 'Con' means 'With' and 'Firma' means 'Signature' and this is the root of the English word 'Confirm'. When you say "I confirm I will do it" you

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are partly speaking the latin and meaning "I, with signature, will do it"

So there are two more words in Spanish you won't forget - 'con' and 'firma'!

Spanish	English
Conversación	Conversation
Confrontación	Confrontation

Nice to know!

Now you'll start to notice more and more English words that have their roots in Spanish:

Conversation - 'con', 'vers', "with verse".

Confrontation - 'con', 'fronta', "with" and the Spanish word for forehead is "frente" which has been changed slightly to "fronta" in English.

When you spot these it makes it much easier to learn Spanish vocabulary rather than just trying to memorize lists of words.

Spanish	English
Complicación	Complication

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Finding verbs from words that end 'ation'

So far we've just looked at stright up vocab. Now we're going to see how we can get many Spanish verbs when we kn
English word related to it!

For English verbs ending 'ation' we take off the 'tion' and add an 'r'

Spanish	English
Preparación	Preparation
Preparar	To prepare

We took the 'tion' off 'Preparation', added an 'r' and got 'preparar', the Spanish verb for 'to prepare'. We can al
ending 'acion'

All in this rule gives us around 1,000 verbs that we actually now know in Spanish because we know the English

Spanish	English
Generación	Generaction
Generar	To generate
Confirmación	Confirmation

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Confirmar	To confirm
Complicación	Complication
Complicar	To complicate
Cooperación	Cooperacion
Cooperar	To cooperate
Cancelación	Cancelation
Cancelar	To cancel
Exploración	Exploration
Explorar	To explore

Making sentences with Quiero

'Quiero' in Spanish means "I want". It can also be used as a soft 'love'. "Te quiero" means "I love you" in the way you to close friends but if you watch any Spanish soap operas you will hear it there as in "I want you because I love you".

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Spanish	English
Quiero	I want

One other thing to notice here is when you put 'q' and 'u' together the 'q' takes a 'k' sound.

My tip!

One other thing to notice here is when you put 'q' and 'u' together the 'q' takes a 'k' sound. Watch for this in the future and you'll spot the pattern making it easier to pronounce new words correctly

Now we're ready to create sentences!

Spanish	English
Quiero preparar	I want to prepare
Quiero cooperar	I want to cooperate
Quiero cancelar	I want to cancel
No quiero cancelar	I don't want to cancel

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Quiero explorar	I want to explore

Introducing 'Me'

The spelling of 'me' is the same in Spanish as in English but obviously (because you now know 'e' is always pronounce 'exit') 'me' sound different in Spanish.

Spanish	English
Me	Me

While in English we might say I want to prepare myself in Spanish we say "I want to prepare me".

Spanish	English
Quiero prepararme	I want to prepare myself

Notice that there is no space between 'preparar' and 'me'. It's not a typo(!) and we'll see this pulling together of words later.

You might also be thinking that this sounds very formal. In English we are far more likely to say "I want to get ready" words like 'prepare myself' are for speaking more elegantly.

Another example might be 'find' and 'encounter'. Generally speaking the more every day words like 'find' are germanic more flowery version is 'latin'. However Spanish is street latin so these formal sounding words (in English are actually words in Spanish.

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→ Lesson Five: Starting to use the Thinking

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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Lesson Five: Starting to use the Thinking Method

How to know what you don't know by following the rules we've learned so far

The Thinking Method of this type of learning is to dicover things for yourself or follow a logic to get the right result. Th first but it will bring you to your ultimate destination faster.

In this lesson I'm going to demonstrate one part of the Thinking Method.

Our first aim is to find the Spanish for "I want to Celebrate" so:

- Does Celebrate in English have a 'tion' version? Yes, **celebration**.
- So we drop the 'tion' and add 'r' to give us the to version of the Spanish verb **celebrar** (to celebrate)
- We know **I want** is **Quiero** so now we have the full sentence:

Spanish	English
Quiero celebrar	I want to celebrate

OK! Let's do that again. This time we want the Spanish for "I want to illustrate" so:

- Does Illustrate in English have a 'tion' version? Yes, **Illustration**.
- So we drop the 'tion' and add 'r' to give us the to version of the Spanish verb **ilustrar** (to illustrate)
- We know **I want** is **Quiero** so now we have the full sentence:

Spanish	English
Quiero ilustrar	I want to illustrate

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What makes this method so effective is that even if you don't know how to say a particular sentence you can of to a solution. So if you were trying to say "I want to draw" but you don't know "to draw" then with a few mome might stumble across 'illustrate' as an alternative word. Following the Thinking Method steps you could then fin 'to illustrate' and make yourself understood.

Nice to know!

Illustrate (or ilustrar) both contain the word 'lus'. Luz (with a z) in Spanish means light so you car the root of the verb illustrate comes from the idea of putting light on something to make it clearer

So there you go. Now you know the Spanish word for light!

Right, let's try another - "I want to find out"

- We don't know find but 'inform' is an alternative word which as a 'tion' version' - information
- Drop the 'tion' and add an 'r' and we have **informar** (to inform)
- We need to make clear that we want to inform ourselves, not someone else, so we add 'me' to the end of t **informarme**

Spanish	English

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Quiero informarme	I want to find out / inform myself

You and te

One of the ways to say 'You' in Spanish is '**te**'. I say one way because you'll see other forms like 'tu' later but for now v concentrate on 'te'.

Spanish	English
Te	You / Yourself

Te can be seen as an informal way to say 'you' but also of a way to say 'yourself'.

OK, let's add this to a sentence we want to thing out: "I don't want to oblige you" - by breaking the sentence down int

- We're very familiar now with **No quiero** (I don't want)
- Obligation exists in English so from there we can find the Spanish verb **Obligar** (to oblige).
- We need to say who we don't want to oblige so we add 'te' to the end of the verb to get **obligarte**

Spanish	English
No quiero obligarte	I don't want to oblige you

And here is another one you could get to via the same method.

Spanish	English
No quiero provocarte	I don't want to provoke you

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Introducing it - 'lo'

There are several ways to say 'it' in Spanish because words have genders (masculine, femenine) but the default word doubt use this. **Lo** is also used when the it being described has no gender, such as when **lo** refers to a situation relationship, etc.

The next sentence we're going to think through is "I want to cancel it"

Now instead of referring to 'me' or 'te' as the subjects we'll use 'lo' to get:

Spanish	English
Quiero cancelarlo	I want to cancel it

The Spanish 'r'!

A popular question by Spanish learners is how much to roll the 'r' so here are a few pointers:

- Roll the r more if it is at the start of a word (e.g. 'real').
-
- Give it a good old roll if there are two rr's together (one of the very rare times you find double lettering in S

Spanish	English

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Regular	To regulate
Real	Real
Arroz	Rice
Pero	But
Perro	Dog

Some people find this really hard but its not something to get hung up about. You will be clearly understood in any Sp speaking country even if you can't roll your r's, just as many Europeans struggle with the 'th' of the English language.

The rolling r comes when the tongue is fully relaxed so this becomes one of those things where the more you try the le you are to achieve it.

Be aware of it and one day without you noticing your r's will start to roll.

Introducing him ... also 'lo'

lo refers to both 'it' and 'him' in Spanish so using the Thinking Method how can we find the sentence "I want to save h break it down.

- We're very familiar now with **quiero** (I want)
- We don't know save but there is a word in English "Salvation" which has a similar meaning so we'll try that.
- It ends 'tion' so we can take this off and add an r to get the Spanish verb 'Salvar' (to save)
- We know the subject gets popped on the end of the verb so that gives us 'Salvarlo'

Spanish	English
Quiero salvarlo	I want to save him

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Of course the sentence above could equally mean "I want to save it" but which it is would be clear from the context.

A few more Thinking Method examples

OK - here are a few more 'tion' words from which you can get Spanish verbs.

Spanish	English
Situación	Situation
Situar	To Situate (to position)
Participación	Participation
Participar	To participate
Creación	Creation

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Crear	To create
Experimentación	Experimentation
Experimentar	To experiment

Nice to know!

Experimentar also means to experience and that's a great concept. We learn by experimenting, we learn by experience.

So "I want to experience it" is **Quiero experimentarlo**

Its worth taking a bit of time now to look up a few words ending 'tion', finding what should be the Spanish verb and ru through Google Translate to see if you are right. Stick with words that relate to actions (participation) rather than thin as things sometimes act slightly differently and it might be confusing at this point.

Remember these are general rules and they won't work 100% of the time but even so with this method you now know of Spanish verbs and if you were to use these steps but get it wrong you will almost always be close enough that a Sp speaker will understand you and be able to correct you.

Also take some time to experiment with adding 'me', 'te' and 'lo' (e.g. how do you say "I want to create it") to help the sink in.

Words ending 'ence' and 'ance'

Another quick rule relates to words ending 'ence' or 'ance' which simply need to have the last 'e' replaced with 'ia' to g Spanish.

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Spanish	English
Diferencia	Difference
Influencia	Influence
Existencia	Existence
Consistencia	Consistence
Inconsistencia	Inconsistence
Incongruencia	Incongruence

One of the great things about learning another language is that you discover your own one a little better. I kne existed but I had to go and look it up to check its exact meaning so I learned some Spanish and some English

→ Lesson Six: Intento and Sp

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Lesson Six: Intento and Spanish H and V

Introducing how to say 'I try' and how to pronounce 'h' and 'v' in Spanish ... as well as a bunch of new words which yc along or you can find via the Thinking Method

I try - Intento

We're already very familiar with **Quiero** (I want) so time for a second one - **Intento** (I try).

Spanish	English
Intento	I try / I am trying

This is a pretty easy one to remember if you think about "I intend to". In English although that is more often taken as does have "try" overtones. There is a subtle difference between "I will ask him" and "I intend to ask him".

So we can use **intento** in sentences the same way as **quiero** ...

Spanish	English
Intento publicarlo	I'm trying to publish it

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Remember how you get **publicar**:

- It hasn't been mentioned in this course but we have the English word Publication
- Take off the 'tion' and add an 'r' to get the Spanish verb **Publicar** (to publish)

So we can do the same thinking for other sentences where we don't yet know the verb.

- We need "to administer"
- We have administration
- We can get **administar**

Spanish	English
Intento administrarlo	I'm trying to administer it

- We need "to imitate"
- We have imitation
- We can get **imitar**

Spanish	English
Intento imitarlo	I'm trying to imitate it

'H' in Spanish

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'h' exists in the Spanish written language but it is completely ignored when spoken.

Spanish	English
Hospital	Hospital
Horrible	Horrible
Habitual	Habitual
Habitualmente	Habitually

Ahora (Now)

The Spanish for "Now" is **Ahora** and you can remember it by knowing two more Spanish words:

- a = to
- hora - hour

So **Ahora** is literrally "to the hour" .. but remember the 'h' is absolutely silent in the spoken word!

Spanish	English
Ahora	Now

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So let's try and take on a big sentence - "I want to cancel it but I don't want to cancel it now" - by breaking it down:

- **I want** - Quiero
- **to cancel it** - cancelarlo
- **but** - pero
- **I don't want** - no quiero
- **to cancel it** - cancelarlo
- **now** - ahora

By breaking down long sentences into their parts and just concentrating on each part one at a time even impos
suddenly become manageable.

Voy (I go or I'm going)

Spanish	English
Voy	I go / I am going

Notice how the 'v' is actually pronounced like a soft 'b'. This is true a lot of the time in Spanish.

Good tips

Pronounciation - Don't get too hung up on this. I continued to say 'v' for a long time when I was
learning Spanish to remind myself of how the word was spelt. As long as you keep it as a soft 'v',
almost an 'f', you will be fully understood. Later as you become more confident in the language yo
start moving your 'v' to 'b'

Remembering - think of 'voy' as in 'voyage'. In a voyage you are going somewhere and 'voy' is '

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Spanish	English
Voy ahora	I am going now
No voy ahora	I'm not going now
Quiero visitarlo	I want to visit him
Quiero visitarlo	I want to visit it
Visible	Visible
Viral	Viral
Virus	Virus
Conveniente	Convenient

As you can hear the 'v' to 'b' really is subtle so don't stress out about it if you want to stick with a soft 'v' to begin with

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➔ Lesson Seven: Voy a and verbs of mo

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Lesson Seven: Voy a and verbs of movement

How you can start talking about the future by learning one word and what Spanish 'verbs of movement' are all about!

First let's try putting together a sentence we think we don't know - "I want to carry on"

We don't know "carry on" but if we take some time to think about it we'll come across a different word which means th has a version that ends 'tion' - "continue".

From here we can drop the 'tion', add the 'r' and get the Spanish verb "Continuar" (to continue).

Spanish	English
Quiero continuar	I want to continue / carry on
Quiero continuarlo	I want to continue it
Intento continuar	I'm trying to continue

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Remember if you think you forgot 'Intento' remember the hook - its like the English "Intend"

Working backwards

We can also find verbs if we here Spanish words ending 'cion'.

For example we can be fairly confident "**Demostración**" means "Demonstration". So we can take off the 'cion' and ad get "**Demostrar** (to demonstrate).

A couple of flags here:

- Note the 'm' gets dropped in the Spanish.
- Both **demostración** and **demostrar** refer only to demonstrating something like how to work a cooker, not in protesting.

Good tips

- **De** - means 'of' in spanish
- **mostrar** - means 'to show'

So **demostrar** if like 'of showing' and now you've also learnt the verb 'to show' along the way!

Spanish	English
Demostración	Demonstration
Demostrar	To demonstrate

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Spanish	English
Mostrar	To show

Algo

Algo is the Spanish word for 'something' and we can already use this in multiple ways.

Spanish	English
Quiero mostrarte algo	I want to show you something

Voy a - I'm going to .. and verbs of movement

In the previous lesson we covered 'voy' - "I'm going".

a is the Spanish for to so if we add it after 'voy' we get '**voy a** - "I'm going to". This allows us to say thousand of thing future tense!

Spanish	English
Voy a continuar	I am going to continue

Now if you have been breaking things down into chunks you will realise the above is actually more literally "I am going continue". In Spanish this extra 'a' is added when the verb is one involving movement.

Another example of a verb of movement would be "to pass" (**pasar**). However we don't want to list them all out here. Thinking Method is exactly what the name suggests - when you come across a new verb in Spanish ask yourself "Does movement?" If it does you'll need the extra 'a'.

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Spanish	English
Voy a confiscarlo	I am going to confiscate it
Voy a examinarlo	I am going to examine it

Lo and Los - he and them

In English 'them' is the plural of 'he'. Not that obvious. In Spanish its much easier. '**lo**' means 'he' and we get t an 's' - '**los**'

'**Ver**' is the Spanish verb 'to see' - you can remember it via the English word 'view'

Spanish	English
Quiero verlos	I want to see them
Voy a verlos	I am going to see them
Intento verlos	I am trying to see them

Intentar - to try

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We already know **intento** is "I try". The to form is **Intentar** - "to try"

Spanish	English
Quiero intentar	I want to try
Voy a intentar	I am going to try
Voy a pasar a visitarte	I going to pass by to visit you

Notice that 'a' after 'pasar' because pasar is a verb of movement. Have a look at the following to spot which are mover and which aren't

Spanish	English
Voy a intentar pasar a visitarte	I'm going to try to pass by to visit you

Mostrar - to show

We saw at the top of this page that '**Mostrar**' was inside '**Demostrar**' and means "to show" so let's just see that verb along with verbs of movement.

Spanish	English
Quiero mostrarte algo	I want to show you something
Quiero pasar a mostrarte algo	I want to pass by to show you something

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→ Lesson Eight: Por qué, v

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Lesson Eight: Por qué, venir and debo

How to ask 'Why?', the verb to come and how to say 'I must'

Masculine and Feminine

Up until now we've used 'lo' to say 'it'.

Spanish	English
Voy a confiscarlo	I am going to confiscate it
Voy a examinarlo	I am going to examine it

But Spanish, like most European languages, has Masculine and Feminine words so:

- **lo** means 'him' or 'it' for masculine words
- **la** means 'her' or 'it' for feminine words

'**Casa**' in Spanish means 'house' and it is a feminine word so if we were talking about a house we would say:

Spanish	English
Quiero verla	I want to see it

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But it could also mean:

Spanish	English
Quiero verla	I want to see her

What 'la' means, or what it refers to, will all depend on the context of the conversation it is used in.

Learning which words are feminine and which are masculine is always a grind for English speakers but there ar in Spanish. Words which end in 'a' (like 'Casa') are almost always feminine. As always there are some exceptio here you'll get it right most of the time.

So now we have

- '**lo**' - meaning 'him', 'it' (masculine words) ... or 'you' if you are talking to a male person formally.
- '**la**' - meaning 'her', 'it' (feminine words) ... or 'you' if you are talking to a female person formally.
- '**los**' - meaning 'them' (a group of people who are all male or female and male / a group of objects whose ... or 'you' if you are talking to a group of males (or males and females) formally.
- '**las**' - meaning 'them' (a group of people who are all female / a group of objects whose name is feminine) are talking to a group of females formally.

That might seem pretty wide ranging but it actually keeps things pretty simple when learning how to say variou because meaning will always depend on context.

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Spanish	English
Quiero verla	I want to see it
Quiero verla	I want to see her
Quiero verla	I want to see you (formal)

Formal and informal

As English speakers we often think that it is only European languages that have formal and informal versions of 'you' b have it as well.

- **Formal** - "Does sir want the hat?"
- **Informal** - "Do you want the hat?"

When we use the formal we use the same version of the verb as if we are sayiing he / she / it - "Does she want the ha is always a good way to remember how to say verbs when speaking formally.

Use of the formal language varies depending where you are in the Spanish world and who you are speaking to (formal default for younger people speaking to older people) but its quite possible you might end up somewhere where the for almost never used.

Its worth learning though because even if you are looking to move to some region where the people don't speak it, it i default form used on radio and television.

As a general rule its best to start all conversations in the formal and see how the other person reacts. If they reply usi you can use it as well!

So while '**quiero**' means I want, '**quiere**' means "it wants", "he wants", "she wants" or "you (formal) wants".

This banding together - where the verb form is the same for it/he/she/you (formal) is true of all Spanish verbs as we'l we come across new verbs.

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Spanish	English
Quiere visitarme	You (formal) want to visit me
Quiere visitarme	He wants to visit me
Quiere visitarme	She wants to visit me

Again understanding if we are talking about you/he/she/it will usually come from the context of the conversatio

Creating questions

Making a statement into a question is beautifully simple in Spanish. There is no changing of the word order or a "Do". We simply say the statement as a question:

Spanish	English
Quiere visitarme?	Do you (formal) want to visit me
Quiere visitarme?	Does he want to visit me

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Quiere visitarme?	Does she want to visit me

Negative Statements

To change the meaning of a sentence from positive to negative we just add 'no' to the front.

Spanish	English
No quiere visitarme	You (formal) don't want to visit me
No quiere visitarme	He doesn't want to visit me
No quiere visitarme	She doesn't want to visit me

And the question form is the same, just with the question pronounciation:

Spanish	English
Quiere visitarme?	Don't you (formal) want to visit me
Quiere visitarme?	Doesn't he want to visit me
Quiere visitarme?	Doesn't she want to visit me

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Por qué is why and porque is because

The Spanish for "Why?" and "Because" are both pronounced the same way but written slightly differently. "Why" is two **por qué**. "Because" is one word and no accent - **porque**. They are both made of of two individual words:

- **Por** - for
- **Qué** - what (you'll be very familiar with this word if you ever watched Faulty Towers!)

So "Why" is actually "For What" and so is "because"!

Spanish	English
Por qué no quiere visitarme?	Why don't you (formal) want to visit me
Por qué no quiere visitarme?	Why doesn't he want to visit me
Por qué no quiere visitarme?	Why doesn't she want to visit me

Venir - to come

Spanish	English
Quiere venir?	Do you (formal) want to come

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Quiere venir a la casa?	Do you (formal) want to come to the house
Quiere venir a visitarme?	Do you (formal) want to come to visit me
No quiere venir a visitarme?	Don't you (formal) want to come to visit me
Por qué no quiere venir a visitarme?	Why don't you (formal) want to come to visit me

You probably already know **venir** without realizing it. The Spanish for "Welcome" is '**Bienvenido**'. '**Bien**' means well (well", "it's good"). '**Venido**' comes from venir so that's a good hook for remembering this verb.

Debo - I owe / I must

In English we have a similar word - "debt" - which relates to owing someone something so you can remember Debo th (another latin one!).

In Spanish I owe can also mean I must so ...

Spanish	English
Debo continuar	I must continue
Debo identificarlo	I must identify it
Debo identificarlos	I must identify them
Debo identificarlas	I must identify them (feminine words)

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Remember we don't need to learn identificar (we've never seen it before) but we simply know it because there is a 'tio identify in English so we can drop the 'tion', add the 'r' and we have the Spanish verb.

We also saw above how to refer to 'them' in two different ways. If we were talking about houses (las casas - fe use '**las**' but if any masculine word is involved we would use '**los**'.

➜ Lesson Nine: Saber, si and lo

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There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

Lesson Nine: Saber, si and long sentences

In this lesson you'll start to see how you can already know how to put together long and complex sentences'

Saber - to know

The Spanish verb for "to know" is '**Saber**'

A good hook to remember this is the English word "Savvy" which refers to real life knowledge - "He's got savvy".

Here we can also see that cross over with the 'v' and the 'b'. 'v' in Spanish is pronounced as a soft 'b' but in this case t the English word Savvy has actually been replaced by a real 'b' to create ther verb '**Saber**'.

This is no coincidence, both the Spanish verb and the English word have their same roots in Latin.

Spanish	English
Quiero saber	I want to know
No quiero saber	I don't want to know
Quiere saber	He/She wants to know
No quiere saber	He/She doesn't want to know
Por qué no quiere saber	Why doesn't He/She want to know

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Longer sentences

We now actually have everything we need to make some pretty long sentences in Spanish. The trick is to break down into blocks so if we want to say "I want to know why he doesn't want to know"

- **Quiero saber** - I want to know
- **por quér** - why
- **no quiere saber** - he doesn't want to know

Spanish	English
Quiero saber por qué no quiere saber	I want to know why he doesn't want to

Now lets introduce a small but useful word in here - if ... and at the same time learn 'yes'

- '**Si**' - if
- '**Sí**' - yes

The are both pronounced the same way, the only difference is that accent on the 'i' for Sí.

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Spanish	English
Quiero saber si quiere saber	I want to know if you (formal) want to know
Quiero saber si quiere saber	I want to know if he/she wants to know

So let's try another long sentence - "I want to know if he wants to invite me"

- **Quiero saber** - I want to know
- **si quiere** - if he wants
- **invitarme** - to invite me

Let's introduce another verb. The English is imagine so if you use the Thinking Method you find the 'tion' version, take 'tion', add an 'r' and we get **Imaginar** (to imagine).

Spanish	English
No quiero imaginarlo	I don't want to imagine it

I don't know why this verb was introduced here but hey, there you have it.

Right - let's build a longer sentence - "I want to know if she wants to come to the house to visit me"

- **Quiero saber** - I want to know
- **si quiere** - if she wants
- **venir** - to come
- **a la casa** - to the house
- **a visitarme** - to visitar me

Note here the 'a' before 'visitarme'. That's because venir is a verb of movement so we need the 'a' after it but only onc the object (the house) out the way.

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And another - "I want to know why she doesn't want to come to the house to visit me".

- **Quiero saber** - I want to know
- **por qué no quiere** - why she doesn't want
- **venir** - to come
- **a la casa** - to the house
- **a visitarme** - to visitar me

Spanish	English
Quiero saber por qué no quiere venir a la casa a visitarme	I want to know why she doesn't want to house to visit me

So try breaking these down yourself:.

Spanish	English
Voy a invitarlo pero no voy a invitarlo ahora	I'm going to invite him but I'm not going to now
Quiero iniciarlo ahora	I want to start it now
Quiere iniciarlo ahora	He/She wants to start it now

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Por qué no quiere informarme	Why doesn't he/she want to inform me

It's worth pointing out here that one of the tricks to learning Spanish is substitution - finding a way to express yoursel alternative words in English. So we might want to say "Why doesn't he want to let me know" but we don't know the Sp "let me know". A bit of time thinking and you will remember an alternative "inform" which as a 'tion' version so you ca express yourself and be perfectly understood.

The next sentence uses "justify" but I'll leave it to you to find the Spanish verb! Just listen carefully to the pronounciat because, as we covered earlier, sounds like 'j' in 'jug' in English are changed in Spanish so a sound I can't type!

Spanish	English
No intento justificarme	I'm not trying to justify myself
No intento justificarme pero quiero explicarte algo	I'm not trying to justify myself but I want to expla something to you

You've probably spotted it, '**explicar**' is not following the usual rules for a 'tion' word. If it did it would be 'explanar'. B said general rules are useful but there are always exceptions and this is one of them.

There is actually a sort of version that exists in English - "inexplicable" (unexplainable) - which is the same in Spanish

Spanish	English
Inexplicable	Inexplicable

We also have a different word order for the first time. In Spanish we are saying "explain to you something (**explicarte** while in English we say "explain something to you".

This will happen more and more and sometimes its worth practicing 'Spanglish' - saying the Spanish sentence in Englis Spanish word order to help it sink in.

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➔ Lesson Ten: Spanish verbs, the future and more on Te

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson Ten: Spanish verbs, the future and more on Te (to have)

In this lesson we'll take what we've learnt and spot the patterns of verbs as well as look more at how to talk about the a great way to remember Tener

The 'to form' of verbs

So far we've looked at some tricks and methods to learn how to say some pretty complicated things in Spanish. Here's recap including some verbs we've never come across before but you would know how to find them using the Thinking the 'tion' word in English, remover the 'tion', add an 'r':

Spanish	English
Ventilar	To ventilate
Separar	To separate
Saber	To know
Venir	To come
Segregar	To segregate
Simular	To simulate
Respirar	To respirate (to breath)

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What we can see is that the 'to form' of the verb ends in 'r' - or more accurately in 'ar', 'er' or 'ir' while the I fo ends in 'o'.

Spanish	English
Quiero	I want
Debo	I owe / I must
Intento	I try

But as with all languages you will see some exceptions (a.k.a irregular verbs). Spanish has far few than English and we've seen one already:

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Spanish	English
Voy	I am going

A quick note on verbs

I was never taught grammar at school, a strange quirk some years ago in the English teaching system. This makes it h learn a new language because I don't know the English words to describe a language!

But some people do and even worse they were taught rules which aren't really true such as "a verb is a doing word" w really be right because 'to be' is a verb.

So a better general rule is **"if you can stick 'to' in front of the word then it's a verb"** - to be, to stay, to go, etc.

And, as I said above, in Spanish they will always end in 'ar', 'er' or 'ir' when they are in their 'to' form:

- to ventilate (**ventil<u>ar</u>**)
- to know (**sab<u>er</u>**)
- to come (**ven<u>ir</u>**)

Getting the "I" ending of a verb

To change a verb to the "I form" - I ventilate, I know, I come - we take of the 'ar', 'er' or 'ir'and replace it with 'o'.

Spanish	English
Intentar	To try
Intento	I try

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Now really important here is the other change. Where the stress is being placed on the word:

- Intent<u>ar</u>
- Int<u>en</u>to

In the 'to form' the accent is on the end, in the 'I form' its on the penultimate syllable.

Its not a complete disaster if you don't get this right straight away as you will be undersood but there are some cause a bit of confusion. For example if you put the accent on the last syllable of 'Intento' while speaking you w tried". It's written differently - 'intentó' - so you wouldn't make the same mistake on paper but its there as a p verbally.

However the more you practice and listen to Spanish the more you will hear and naturally start putting the acc place. Listen out for it here:

Spanish	English
Donar	To donate
Dono	I donate
No dono	I don't donate
Crear	To create

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Creo	I create

My tip

Create is a nice one to know because when you say "Creo" you can also mean "I think" and 'thinking' as a creative process so a good hook here is to remember 'Creo' as 'creating in the mind'.

OK let's look at multiple forms of a verb:

Spanish	English
Comer	To eat
Como	I eat
Voy a comer	I'm going to eat

Tarde - late

The word for "late" in Spanish is '**tarde**'.

Spanish	English
Tarde	Late

We can remember this from the English word "Tardy" meaning "delaying or delayed beyond the right or expected time "please forgive this tardy reply".

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Spanish	English
Voy a comer tarde	I'm going to eat late

And the Spanish word everyone seems to know is '**mañana**' - "Tomorrow".

Spanish	English
Voy a comer mañana	I'm going to eat tomorrow

Note that little wavy line above the first n. This tells us to pronounce the n as if it has a 'y' straight after it.

Using the present tense to talk about the future

This concept is true in English and in Spanish - "I'm eating tomorrow". "I am eating" is present tense but by ad ("tomorrow") we make this sound like the future tense.

Spanish	English
Como mañana	I'm eating tomorrow

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Como con Pablo mañana	I'm eating with Pablo tomorrow

Quick Practice

OK, just a quick on to practice finding a verb in Spanish. If we want 'to organize':

- Find the 'tion' version in English - organization.
- Take of the 'tion' and add 'r' to get the Spanish verb '**organizar**' - to organize.
- Replace the 'ar' with 'o' to get '**organizo**' - I organize

Spanish	English
Organizar	To organize
Organizo	I organize / I'm organizing

Tener - to have

The Spanish verb for "to have" is '**Tener**'.

Spanish	English
Tener	To have
Quiero tenerlo	I want to have it
Voy a tenerlo	I'm going to have it
Voy a tenerlo tarde	I'm going to have it late
Voy a tenerlo más tarde	I'm going to have it later

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OK! That last one was new! '**Más tarde**' means later but it actually means (literally) "more late" ... so now you word for "more"!

Now here is the thing about '**Tener**'. It actually pops up in lots of Spanish words just as "tain" pops up in lots o

Spanish	English
Contener	To contain
Obtener	To obtain
Sostener	To sustain
Mantener	To maintain

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Entretener	To entertain

Just a quick note on that last one - '**Entretener**' is actually made up of two words '**entre**' and '**tener**'. '**Entre**' means between" so '**entretener**' more literally means "between having"!

If you ever want to get into it you'll find many different languages have different ways of expressing the concept of po English we say things like "I have" and "It is mine" and "It belongs to me". It is a one way relationship. Other languag have this in them and in Spanish we see a middle ground which suggests a two way relationship.

Yes, you can have something - '**Tener**' but with the word appearing inside othe words like '**Sostener**' and '**mantener**' us that objects also owns us. In order to keep an object we must sustain and maintain it so in some ways it posseses we must to things in order to keep "having" it.

Tengo - I have

Right! We've hit the first irregular verb. There are actually very few irregular verbs in Spanish but generally speaking t which are used the most are the more irregular ones and the way they are irregular is mostly regular!

So "I have" should be 'Teno' but it is actually '**Tengo**'.

Spanish	English
Tengo	I have
Vengo	I come
Vengo mañana	I'm coming tomorrow

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→ Lesson Eleven: Verb groups, ar ending

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson Eleven: Verb groups, ar endings and it

In this lesson we'll see the three main verb groups, how to conjugate verbs ending ar and where to put it in a sentenc

In this lesson we'll look at:

- The three groups of verbs in Spanish
- How to change verbs ending 'ar' when you want to say he/she/it/you/they
- Where the word 'it' belongs in a sentence.

How verbs end

Remembering the 'to' form of a verb (e.g. "to have", "to show", "to eat") is the key to learning Spanish fast because fo
part verbs follow set rules.

So let's start with a quick recap on thinking out a verb we don't know in Spanish - to tolerate

- We look for the English version ending 'tion' - **toleration**
- We take off the 'tion' and add 'r' and get '**tolerar**' (to tolerate).

Spanish	English
Tolerar	To tolerate

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All Spanish verbs end one of the following aways

- **ar** - tolerar (to tolerate)
- **er** - comer (to eat)
- **ar** - venir (to come)

**For all three of these groups, unless it is an irregular one, we take off the 'ar', 'er' or 'ir' - add an 'o'
the 'I' version.**

Spanish	English
Tolero	I tolerate

Remember the accent is going on the penultimate syllable. If you leave the accent on the last syllable (as you p
'to' form) you change the meaning.

- **tolero** - I tolerate
- **toler<u>ó</u>** - He tolerated

As you can see in the past tense (he tolerated) there is an accent on the 'o' to point out that is where the accen
should be.

So yes you have to be careful but hey, you are already learning a bit of the past tense so that's actually quite u

Verb endings for he/she/it/you (formal)

Although there are three groups of Spanish verbs:

- Verbs ending **ar** - tolerar (to tolerate)
- Verbs ending **er** - comer (to eat)

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- Verbs ending **ir** - venir (to come)

The rules mean we talk about verbs ending in 'ar' and the other two ('er' and 'ir') are handled differently but the same other.

Verbs ending 'ar' are the biggest group by far. In fact any new verbs which come into the language are always 'ar' verb example:

Spanish	English
Twittear	To tweet
Facebookear	To Facebook
Googlear	To Google

So if taking off the 'ar' and replacing it with an 'o' gets US the 'I' form ... taking off the 'ar' and adding an 'a' gives us t he/she/it/you (informal).

Spanish	English
Iliminar	To illiminate
Ilimino	I illiminate
Ilimina	he/she/it/you (formal) illiminates

Illiminate (because we can figure it out by following the 'tion' form to get the Spanish verb) is a useful way of saying " "he deletes".

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To last

A period of time is a duration so .....

Spanish	English
Durar	To last
Dura mucho	It lasts a long time
No dura mucho	It doesn't last long

And here we see '**mucho**' which most English speakers recognize for its meaning 'a lot'. Literally then '**Dura m** lasts a lot" but it really means "It lasts a long time".

You could use this to refer to anything from a bar of soap to a movie.

To exagerate

OK, another quick practice to find the Spanish verb '**to exagerate**.

- We look for the English version ending 'tion' - **exageration**
- We take off the 'tion' and add 'r' and get '**exagerar**' (to exagerate).

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Spanish	English
Demostración	Demonstration
Exageración	Exageration
Exagerar	To exagerate
Exagero	I exagerate
Exagera	He/she/it/you (formal) exagerates
No exagera	He/she/it/you (formal) isn't exagerating

Learning English by learning Spanish

One of the things learning Spanish will do is teach you some English words you might never have known or you might reocgnized but never truly understood.

Here are two that were like that for me. The first is "mastication" ... which if like me you knew you'd hear it but you do why ... it means "to chew".

As this as a 'tion' version we can work out that the Spanish verb is probably '**masticar**'.

Spanish	English
Masticar	To chew

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Now the point is here that a useful exercise when you come across a new verb in Spanish is to see if you can track it b English version. In other words:

- Take off the 'r' - mastica
- add 'tion' - mastication
- see if the word exists in English.

This type of mental exercise not only helps you discover more English but it will also help the Spanish verb sink better, especially if you are surprised at what you find because surprise is something we remember more clearl

Another one like this is:

Spanish	English
Morder	To bite

Now have a look at how many Dental Practices use 'Modent' in their name ....

But back to '**Masticar**'

Spanish	English
Masticar	To chew

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Mastico	I chew
Mastica	he/she/it/you (formal) chew

This 'a' sound at the end of the he/she/it/you (formal) version will provide us with the springboard to get the other for verb.

So **we add an 'n' to get the 'they' form and also 'you plural'**. Eh? In a minute! Lets just work through an exampl

Spanish	English
Colaboración	Collaboration
Colaborar	To collaborate
Colaboro	I colaborate / I am collaborating
Colabora	he/she/it/you (formal) colaborates
Colaboran	they/you (plural) colaborate

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Yes, OK, 'you plural' is something that doesn't exist in English but if you are talking to more than one person in Spanis ending changes. The best way to demonstrate it is:

- You informal singular - "Are you going?"
- You formal singular - "Is sir going?"
- You formal/informal plural - "Are you guys going?"

The 'you plural' form can be used in both formal and informal situations so while I put "Are you guys going?" as a way remember you can also use the 'you plural' form in formal situations where you are talking to more than one person a be taken as "you guys"!

Hablar - to speak

... and remember in Spanish h is silent ...

Spanish	English
Hablar	To speak
Hablo	I speak / I am speaking
Habla	he/she/it/you (formal) speak
No hablan con Pablo	They're not speaking with Pablo
Quiero hablar	I want to speak
Voy a hablar	I'm going to speak

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Now if we go back to '**habla**' but this time add an 's' instead of an 'n' we get the 'you (informal)' version

Spanish	English
Hablas	You (informal) speak / you are speaking

Where to put lo, la, los, las

As we saw earlier these words mean he, she, them. Where they go in a sentence depends on the form of the verb and about two ways to express this:

- **the 'to verb'** - hablar (to speak).
- **the 'changed verb'** - hablo (I speak)

In the second example - hablo - the verb has been changed to suit the situation, in this case to express that "I am spe 'changed verb' is one that does not end 'ar'.

If we are using a changed verb then lo,la,los,las must come before the verb.

Spanish	English
Lo quiero	I want it

But for the 'to verb' lo, la, los, las can come at the beginning or at the end - we can choose.

Spanish	English
Lo quiero ver	I want to see it
Quiero verlo	I want to see it
Debo invitarlo	I must invite him
Lo debo invitar	I must invite him

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We do the same thing in English - "Him I must invite" and "I must invite him". The first puts more emphasis on inviting 'him'. In Spanish the two different ways are equal in meaning and emphasis.

➔ Lesson 12: How to know which words are feminine and how verbs ending 'er

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 12: How to know which words are feminine ar how verbs ending 'er' and 'ir' work

In this lesson we'll see the three main verb groups, how to conjugate verbs ending ir and how to know if a word is fem masculine

In this lesson we'll look at:

- How to know which words are feminine (and so which are mascaline)
- Verbs that end 'er' and 'ir' like 'comer' and 'venir'

Recapping 'ar' verbs

OK let's just go over how 'ar' verbs change depending on who is involved. We'll use a verb we dont know - "to contam

As always we can find the Spanish verb by:

- looking to see if there is a 'tion' version in English - "contamination"
- removing the 'tion' and adding 'r' gives us '**contaminar** - to contaminate

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Spanish	English
Contaminar	To contaminate
Contamina	It's contaminating
Contaminan	The contaminate
Contaminas	You (formal) contaminate

So the key sound with 'ar' verbs is always 'a'

- Contamin**a**r
- Contamin**a**
- Contamin**a**n
- Contamin**a**s

Verbs ending 'er' or 'ir'

For both of these groups the key sound is 'e' (as in elephant).

Spanish	English
Vender	To sell
Vendo	I sell / I'm selling

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Lo vendo	I'm selling it
Los vendo	I'm selling them

We haven't used '**Vender**' before but a useful way to remember it is via the English "Street Vender" which means "Str

This order of saying "Them I sell" ('**los vendo**') is tricky at first so its really important until you are more fluent to bre

- Who is doing the selling? I am so its '**vendo**'
- What am I selling? Them so its '**los**'
- Where can 'los' go? This is a changed verb so it must go before the verb.
- '**Los vendo**'

Feminine words

OK - before we go any further lets look at this '**los**' because it only refers to "them" if those words are masculine. If th were feminine it would be '**las**;

Spanish	English
Las vendo	I'm selling them

Now I'm saying "femine words". It would be slightly easier to say "feminine things". For example '**casa**' in Spanish me and it's feminine so we could say "houses are feminine" but its not actually true. As we will see later objects can have names (like a car can be a 'motor' in English) and those words have different genders.

So its really important here to talk about masculine and feminine word.

As there are no genders in English learning what is masculine and what is feminine in a foreign language is often seen royal pain in the *!*%! But in Spanish there are some rules which means you'll know which is which 95% of the time v having to learn it parrot fashion.

So to start with

all words which end in 'a' are feminine

. '**Casa**' ends in 'a' so its feminine.

As always there are exceptions to these rules but better to jump in 95% right from the start rather than strugg memorize these things.

If we want to say "I'm selling the houses" a few things happen in Spanish.

- the would normally be '**la**' for a feminine word but as this is plural we add an 's' - '**las**'
- plurals of objects are mainly handled the same way as they are in English ... we add an 's' ... so '**casa**' bec

Spanish	English
Vendo las casas	I'm selling the houses
Las vendo	I'm selling them

Now it could start getting a bit confusing here because we are saying '**las**' means both "the" (in plural situation remember this by thinking how rappers and the like talk in English - they will say "I sell them houses". Perhaps Spanish, who knows!.

Spotting feminine words

We've already covered the general rule that words ending 'a' are feminine but there are some other tricks as well.

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Spanish	English
La casa	The house

'ión' is a feminine ending. All words ending 'ión' are feminine.

Spanish	English
La administración	The administration
La opinión	The opinion
La asosiación	The association
La celebración	The celebration

And you'll notice that in all these cases the last 'o' has an accent. That's a general rule to remember for the written wo
also tells us when pronouncing to put the accent on the end.

All words that end 'ity' in English end in 'idad' in Spanish and they are also feminine

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Spanish	English
Diversidad	Diversity
La diversidad	The diversity
La nacionalidad	The nationality
La creatividad	The creativity
La electricidad	The electricity

Now with 'idad' words if you take off the 'idad' you often end up quite close to the word for the object. It doesn
if you're stuck or need to guess its worth a try!

Spanish	English
Electrico	Electric
Generosidad	Generosity
Generoso	Generous

Now these words ending 'o' suggest a male word. For female words we go back to the rule that words ending 'a
if we were talking about a generous thing whose word was feminine.

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Spanish	English
Generosa	Generous

If we are talking about more than one thing or person we add an 's'

Spanish	English
Generosos	Generous (them, male)
Generosas	Generous (them, female)

One issue that confuses some learners is what to do in mixed cases. What if we wanted to decribe a group of people a when that group is male or female. The rule here is that **as soon as one male gets involved you use the masculi** '**generosos**'.

You could have a group of 1,000 women and one man and it would still be '**generosos**' - very sexist I know but don't messenger!

OK - let's do some more 'ity' ending English words that you can transfer over to Spanish and words you can guess fror

Spanish	English
Comunidad	Commnunity
La comunidad	The commnunity
Común	Common

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Now your guess for "Common" might have been '**comuno**' and that's fine. When speaking in Spanish you would be clo for someone to understand you and correct you. If you didn't guess, you wouldn't discover and you wouldn't learn and you learn much faster.

Spanish	English
Oportunidad	Opportunity
Oportuno	Opportune (masculine word)
Oportuna	Opportune (feminine word)
Claridad	Clarity
Claro	Clear

You'll often here '**claro**' on the street as it means "Is that clear?" or "It's clear to me". So you will hear one per other saying "Claro, claro, claro".

Spanish	English

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Personalidad	Personality
Persona	Person
Sinceridad	Sincerity
Sincero	Sincere (masuline word)

Back to 'er' and 'ir' verbs

Or more accurately to '**vender**' - to sell.

Spanish	English
Quiero vender	I want to sell
Quiero vender lo	I want to sell it

... and to recap ...

- The key sound with 'ar' verbs is always 'a'
- The key sound with 'ar' and 'ir' verbs is 'e' (as in elephant).

Spanish	English
Vende	he/she/it/you (formal) sells
Lo vende	he/she/it/you (formal) sells it
Vende algo	he/she/it/you (formal) sells something
Venden	they/you (plural) sell
No venden	they/you (plural) are not selling
No lo venden	they/you (plural) are not selling it
Por qué no lo venden	Why aren't they/you (plural) selling it
Me lo venden	they/you (plural) are selling it to me
No me lo venden	they/you (plural) aren't selling it to me
¿Por qué no me lo venden?	Why aren't they/you (plural) selling it to me

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- The "not" bit ('no') always comes first
- Then the person ('me')
- Then the thing ('lo')
- Then what is happening ('venden')

My tip

When I first started learning Spanish all these little words - 'lo', 'me', 'no' - used to confuse the hell out of me until I used the following method.

Jumping far ahead here (but it helps!) the Spanish for "I gave it to myself" is '**Me lo dí**' which sounds like the English word "Melody" so now we know the order of these small words.

Next remember that a "melody" should not be broken so if there is a '**no**' involved it will have to be outside and remember it as "No melody".

"I gave it to myself" might be a strange one but we use it sometimes - "I bought it for her birthday but she didn't invite me so **I gave it to myself**!".

Nos - us

The Spanish word for "us" (you and me) is '**nos**'

Spanish	English
Nos venden algo	they/you (plural) are selling us something
Nos lo venden	they/you (plural) are selling it to us
No nos lo venden	they/you (plural) are not selling it to us
¿Por qué no nos lo venden?	Why aren't they/you (plural) selling it to us?

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➔ Lesson 13: Hacer (to do), qué (what), puedo (I can) and Esperar

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 13: Hacer (to do), qué (what), puedo (I can) a Esperar (I wait/hope)

By the end of this page you'll be familiar with Hacer (to do), qué (what), puedo (I can) and Esperar (I wait/hope) but v memorizing parrot fashion.

We're going to cover a lot in a short amount of time here but the key is to think about it, discover it, be curious about some of it surprise you rather than facing it as a cascade of things you have to learn.

We'll look at:

- '**Hacer**' - "to do" or "to make"
- '**Qué**' - "what"
- '**Puedo**' - "I can"
- '**Esperar**' - "to wait" or "to hope"

So let's jump in

Hacer - "to do" or "to make"

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The first thing we want to do when we see a new verb is to make a mental note. Is it:

- An 'ar' verb - like '**hablar**' (to speak)
- An 'ir' verb - like '**venir**' (to come)
- An 'er' verb - like '**comer**' (to eat)

All verbs will be in one of these three groups and obviously '**hacer** is an 'er' verb and we already know how to handle t because their key sound is 'e' (as in elephant).

Now, remembering that 'h' in Spanish is silent ....

Spanish	English
Hace	he/she/it is making/doing
Hace	you (formal) are making/doing
Lo hace	you (formal) are doing it
Lo hacen	you (guys) are doing it
Lo hacen	They are doing it
Lo haces	You (informal) are doing it

Qué - what

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Spanish	English
¿Qué haces?	What are you (informal) doing

You will hear this a lot in Spanish countries because it is a way of saying "What are you up to?" when people meet.

A note on verb endings

So .....

- for 'ar' verbs if we take off the 'r' and add an 'n' we get the they form - '**hablan**', "they speak"
- for 'er' verbs if we take off the 'r' and add an 'n' we get the they form - '**hacen**', "they do / make"

We'll see this association with 'n' and the they (or you guys) form of verbs more and more as we go forward so don't w aren't going to forget it.

Also .....

- for 'ar' verbs if we take off the 'r' and add an 's' we get the you (informal) form - '**hablas**', "you speak"
- for 'er' verbs if we take off the 'r' and add an 'n' we get the you (informal) form - '**haces**', "you do / make"

Again this 's' associated with the informal you is going to pop up everywhere! So don't get too bogged down in the ide to memorise these forms. When you see it again you'll say "Ah therie is that 's' again with the you (informal) form" an sink in very quickly.

We'll refer to it from here as 'the informal s'.

Puedo - I can / I am able

Puedo is an 'er' verb so if we know that we can say:

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Spanish	English
Puede	he/she/it/you (formal) can
Puedes	you (informal) can
¿Puedes venir?	Can you (informal) come?
¿No puedes venir?	Can't you (informal) come?
¿Por qué no puedes venir?	Why can't you (informal) come?

Now its just worth pointing out again that the word structure doesn't change in Spanish when we ask a questio said 'No puedes venir' with the tone of a statement we would be saying "You can't come" as we'll see below.

OK let's try a long sentence: "I want to know why you can't come"

As always the best approach is to break it down into parts:

- I want to know - '**Quiero saber**'
- why - '**por qué**'
- you can't come - '**no puedes venir**'

Spanish	English
Quiero saber por qué no puedes venir	I want to know why you can't come

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The key to these long sentences is to apply your mind to it one block at a time and concentrate on that block only. As you've said it, forget it and concentrate on the next block - exactly as we do in these lists.

- I want to know - '**Quiero saber**'
- why - '**por qué**'
- you can't come - '**no puedes venir**'

A quick recap

OK! We have 'ar', 'er' and 'ir' verbs. For all of them we take off the 'ar', 'er' or 'ir' and ....

- add 'o' to get the I form - vendor ->'**vendo**' ("I sell / I am selling"), comprar -> '**compro**' (I buy / I am buying).
- for 'ar' verbs add 'as' to get the you (informal) form or add 'an' to get the they/you guys form
- for 'ir' or 'er' verbs add 'es' to get the you (informal) form or add 'en' to get the they/you guys form

So if '**llegar**' is to arrive (and it is!) ...

Spanish	English
Llego	I arrive

'Go' verbs

These rules we've looked at work most of the time but there are, of course, irregulars - especially in the I form

Spanish	English
Salgo	I leave / I'm going out
Tengo	I have
Vengo	I come

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Because these all end 'go' in the I form we call them 'go' verbs. Watch out for them as we go because they have a role further down the line!

Esperar - to wait / to hope

'**Esperar**' can mean both "to wait" and "to hope" which is quite a good way to remember it because when we a usually doing it because we hope something will happen!

We can also remember it from the English "desperate" which is how you feel when you wait too long!

But most importantly we just make the observation - "Ah, an 'ar' verb"

Spanish	English
Esperar	To wait / to hope
Espero	I wait / I hope
Espera	He/she/it waits / hopes
Espera	You (formal) wait / hope

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Esperan	They/you guys wait / hope
Me esperan	They are waiting for me

Remember the 'me' can only go at the beginning here because we have a changed verb, it is not the to form.

Spanish	English
No me esperan	They are not waiting for me

And let's practice a long one - "I want to know why they're not waiting for me" - by breaking it down:

- I want to know - **Quiero saber**
- why - **por qué**
- they are not waiting for me - no me esperan

Spanish	English
Quiero saber por qué no me esperan	I want to know why they're not waiting for me

'b' and 'v'

We said before that 'v' is pronounced as a soft 'b' in Spanish but its also interesting to see Spanish has a grey area her does sometimes flip to the 'b'.

- Vocabulary is '**vocabulario**'
- Mouth is '**boca**'

And mouth is very much related to vocabulary but at some point in the distant past even the Spanish forgot that 'v' is 'b' and 'voca' probably became 'boca'.

Here they are for listening practice.

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Spanish	English
Vocabulario	Vocabulary
Boca	Mouth

The 'ary' rule

And while we're talking about vocabulary, words ending 'ary' in English change to 'ario' in Spanish.

we've seen this with "Vocabulary" changing to '**Vocabulario**' but there are plenty of others. Here are a couple

Spanish	English
Necesario	Necesary
Contrario	Contrary

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➜ Lesson 14: Sé, el, ella, yo, tengo que ar

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 14: Sé, el, ella, yo, tengo que and Poner

By the end of this lesson you'll know more about the verb Saber (to know) as well as he, she and I, how to say 'have t about 'go' verbs

In this lesson we'll look at:

- '**Saber**' - "to know" - in a little more depth
- '**el**','**ella**','**yo**' - "he", "she" and "I" ... and where to use them
- '**Tengo que**' - "I have to"
- '**Pongo**' - "I put" and more about those 'go verbs!

So sit back, stap in and here we go ...

Saber

'**Saber**' in the I form is irregular - its just '**sé**'. But this is difficult to hear and as saying "I know" can be important in a conversation you find many Spanish people say '**lo sé** - "I know it".

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Spanish	English
Sé	I know
No sé	I don't know
Lo sé	I know it

But the rest of the versions of '**saber**' are regular. Now as we know it is a 'er' verb we don't need to learn these fashion. We will be better (even if it is slower at first) to think them out from the rules for 'er' verbs.

Try do do this before you scroll any further. You'll remember verbs far faster if you think them out rather than t them. For example:

Spanish	English
Sabe	he/she/it/you (formal) knows

OK! Time to try a long sentence "I don't know what he wants"

- I don't know - '**No sé**'
- what - '**Qué**'
- he wants - '**quiere**'

Spanish	English
No sé que quiere	I don't know what he wants

Él - "he"

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Spanish	English
Él	He

We haven't learned the words for he, she, it, we, they and I up until now because they aren't used that often. We kno
are talking about because of the form of the verb and the context.

But we won't always have context and/or sometimes we want to emphasise who or what we are talking about.

Where you put 'él' is pretty flexible.

Spanish	English
No sé que él quiere	I don't know what he wants
No sé que quiere él	I don't know what he wants

Ella - "she"

We already have the word for "her" - '**la**'

Spanish	English
Quiero verla	I want to see her

"She" is '**ella**'. 'll' in Spanish is pronounced like 'y' in English.

Spanish	English
Ella	She
Ella ve	She sees
Ella tiene	She has

In any one sentence we might use I/he/she to emphasis a point. For example "I don't want to invite him but sh
break that down:

- I don't want - '**No quiero**'
- to invite him - '**invitarlo**'
- but - '**pero**'
- she does - '**ella sí**'

In the last part of that sentence "she does" is '**ella sí** which literally means "she yes" - '**Sí**' is "yes"

You might have noticed that the Spanish for "if" ('**si**') is very similar to the Spanish for "yes" ('**sí**'). Squint your
the difference in the written word is an accent on the 'i' for "Yes" but there is no way to hear the difference whe
your at native speaker level!

Spanish	English
No quiero invitarlo per ella sí	I don't want to invite him but she does

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Yo - I

Now if we really want to be emphatic and make the point that "I" don't want to invite him but its "she" that does. Expr
its not "my" fault. Here we would use the word for "I" - '**Yo**'

Spanish	English
Yo no quiero invitarlo per ella sí	I don't want to invite him but she does

Salgo - I leave / I go out

Spanish	English
Salgo	I'm leaving / going out

This is irregular but belongs to the 'go' group of verbs we talked about at the end of the last lesson. It comes from the
so if we know that we know how to make all the other forms of the verb.

Spanish	English
Sale	he/she/it/you (formal) leave(s)
Salen	they/you guys leave
Sales	you (informal) leave

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And we can try using it in longer sentences

Spanish	English
Salgo a comer	I'm going out to eat

Note again the 'a' in the sentence. '**Comer**' already means "to eat" so we shouldn't need it but as '**saler**' is a v
(and we don't need to learn this, we just need to think about the action of the verb) we need the extra 'a'.

Tengo que - I have to

As a quick recap

Spanish	English
Tengo	I have
Lo tengo	I have it
Los tengo	I have them

Adding on '**que**' to '**tengo**' gives us "I have to".

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Spanish	English
Tengo que comer	I have to eat
Tengo que hacerlo	I have to do it
Lo tengo que hacer	I have to do it
Tengo que verla	I have to see her
La tengo que ver	I have to see her

Tengo is a 'go' verb which means the I form is irregular. The to form is an 'er' verb and the he/she/it form is '**tiene**' so work out other forms.

Spanish	English
Tienen	They / you guys have
Tienes	You (informal) have

We can carry out this mental exercise for any verb when we see or here the he/she/it form. So '**viene**' is "he/she/it/yo come(s)" and that means we can work out from the rules we saw earlier that:

Spanish	English
Vienes	You (informal) come
Cuándo vienes?	When are you coming
Cuándo vienes a comer?	When are you coming to eat

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Discovering words via 'Tengo'

In an earlier lesson we looked at how the 'to form' of 'tengo' ('**tener**') pops up in all sorts of other words.

Spanish	English
Contener	To contain
Obtener	To obtain
Sostener	To sustain
Mantener	To maintain

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Spanish	English
Entretener	To entertain

And one of the patterns here is that all the English versions end in 'tain' while all the Spanish versions end in '**tener**'.

So if '**tener**' becomes '**tengo**' in the I form ....

Spanish	English
Obtengo	I obtain

Poner - to put

This is another 'go' verb so:

Spanish	English
Pongo	I put

Now '**poner**' is an interesting one because whenever you see an English verb that ends 'pose' you can replace it with ' get the Spanish verb.

Spanish	English
Componer	To compose
Suponer	To suppose
Supongo	I suppose
Supongo que sí	I suppose so
Imponer	To impose
Exponer	Expose
Oponer	To oppose
Lo Opongo	I oppose it

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Coming back to Debo (I must)

We've seen '**tengo que**' (I have to) and '**debo**' (I must). The difference is the same as in English. "Must" has n "have to".

Spanish	English
Tengo que comer ahora	I have to eat now

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Debo comer	I must eat

Just drop in that difference here because it doesn't seem to belong anywhere else

Some quick reminders

Just reading a listening some of the sentences we've made so far every now and then just helps reinforce them, the ve
structures in your mind ... so here are a few:

There are sentences here that you won't have heard before but because we know how to put them together it will feel

Spanish	English
Voy a intentar comer más tarde	I'm going to try to eat later
Voy a comer	I'm going to eat
Puedo comer	I can to eat
Tengo que comer	I have to eat
Quiero comer	I want to eat

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→ Lesson 15: Pasar, 'Softening verbs', Pensar, Intender an

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I
recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 15: Pasar, 'Softening verbs', Pensar, Intender Perder

We'll look at a few more verbs and in particular at why there is a slight change on some verbs between the spelling of and the I /you/he/she/it/they form.

Before we dive in there is a useful verb ...

Pasar - to pass / to happen / to spend (time)

'**Pasar**' covers a multitude of meanings although we use the verb "to pass" in English in a similar way sometimes:

- "I'll pass by" - to pass
- "What passed shocked everyone" - to happen
- "I passed the weekend in Paris" - to spend

In English it can sound very formal and we mentioned earlier that words with Latin roots are often used at the more fl of our language ... but Spanish is closer to Latin so these words are for every day use.

Spanish	English
Pasar	to pass
Pasa	he/she/it passes

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A very common phrase you will here in everyday Spanish is '**Qué pasa**' which literally means "What passes?" but a be translation would be "What's happening".

It is used when people meet as a way of asking "What's up?", "What have you been doing?", "Whats been goin

Spanish	English
¿Qué pasa?	What's happening
Quiero saber qué pasa	I want to know what's happening
¿Qué pasó?	What happened

We're dabbling a little with the past here but '**Qué pasó**' is another very common phrase you will hear in every Remember the accent on the 'o' means you should emphasis that letter while in '**Que paso**' - there is no accen means "What am I doing".

Softening verbs

The Language Transfer method of learning Spanish is all about thinking - being curious, looking for patterns or something is as it is and going in search of answers!

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If you have been following this approach you will have noticed some verbs are not following our rules for finding endin this course suggests.

'**Tener**' ("to have") is a prime example. To get "he has" we should take off the 'er' and add our key sound ('e' as in ele give us '**Tene**'. But we've already seen that "he has" is actually '**tiene**'.

Spanish	English
Tener	to have
Tiene	he/she/it/you (formal) has/have

So what's going on here?

In some Spanish verbs we can imagine this has the accent of the spoken word pushing down on the first 'e' and under pressure it splits into 'ie'.

There's no rule as to when this happens so if you are talking and come across a verb you haven't used before which ha where the accent will be you can try both forms - leave it as an 'e' or split it into 'ie' - and it will be enough for the Spa speaker tounderstand you and correct you.

All we can say is that this 'softening' process or the 'splitting under the pressure' is widespread.

Spanish	English
Querer	to want
Quiero	I want
Venir	to come
Viene	he comes
Vienen	they / you guys come
Vienes	you (informal) come
¿Cuándo vienes?	When are you coming?

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But this doesn't happen when the I form is a 'go' verb ('**tengo**', '**vengo**', etc.). Mentally we can imagine the 'g together and so the 'e' does not split into 'ie' under the pressure.

We see this concept a little in English. We have the word "Time" but when we want to talk about time in a musi "Tempo". And the Spanish for "time" is '**tiempo**'.

Spanish	English
Tiempo	Time
Concierto	Concert

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Spanish	English
Noviembre	November

But remember this is not a univeral rule. There are plenty of times when the 'e' does not split into 'ie':

Spanish	English
llegar	To arrive
llego	I arrive
Esperar	To wait / hope
Espero	To wait / hope

Pensar - to think

'**Pensar**' ("to think") is another verb where the 'e' splits.

Spanish	English
Pensar	To think
Pienso	I think
Piensa	he/she/it/you (formal) think(s)
Piensas	you (informal) think
¿Qué piensas?	What do you (informal) think?
Pienso comer	I plan to eat
Pienso comer más tarde	I plan to eat later

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Intender - to understand

And here is another (very useful!) verb where the 'e' splits to 'ie'

Spanish	English
Entender	To understand

There is a temptation sometimes to just learn '**Comprender**' - its easier to remember because it sounds more "Comprehend" and the 'e' doesn't split but this is used less in every day Spanish and it is '**Entender**' that you conversation.

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Spanish	English
Entiendo	I understand
Entiende	He understands
Entienden	They understands

Perder - to lose

A useful way to remember '**Perder**' is to think about the English verb "to perish" because when something perishes yo

Spanish	English
Perder	to lose
Pierdo	I lose
Lo pierdo	I lose it
Los pierdo	I lose them

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➜ Lesson 16: Empezar, more verb softening, dormir, encontrar and

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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Lesson 16: Empezar, more verb softening, dormir, encontrar and mostrar

Here we'll cover more verbs that change slightly to soften themselves when comparing the 'to form' and I/you/he/she/ forms.

So as a recap the 'e' in the to form that we emphasize when speaking is often split to 'ie' for other forms

Empezar - to start

So as a recap the 'e' in the to form that we emphasize when speaking is often split to 'ie' for other forms

But, if you can, before your eyes drift downwards to the table below - turn away from the screen and try to create all t yourself because you know how to do this using the methods covered in previous lessons.

Spanish	English
Empezar	to start
Empiezo	I start
Empieza	He starts
Empiezan	They start
Empiezas	You start
¿Cuándo empiezas?	When are you starting?

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Now there is another verb which means "To Start" - '**Comenzar**'

Spanish	English
Comenzar	to commence / to start

And it would be nicer if this was the verb that was used all the time because its easier to remember (from "Con and the 'e' doesn't split.

But as we saw with '**intendar**' and '**comprendar**' which both mean "to understand" it is the not-so-english for common use. Its important to be aware of both because you are likely to hear both but the ones you will use m '**intendar**' (for "to understand") and '**empezar**' (for "to understand").

More verb softening

Another way verbs soften is when the accent is on an 'o' and this causes the 'o' to split into 'ue'.

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We've actually seen this already in '**puedo**' ("I can") because the to form is '**poder**'.

Spanish	English
Poder	to be able to

We mentioned earlier one way to remember "to be able to" is to think of the word "Power" and in the to form ('**Poder**' see that relationship better.

And in fact in Spanish '**el poder**' actually means "The Power".

Spanish	English
El poder	the power

There is an important point here. Just because a word ends in 'ar', 'er' or 'ir' doesn't mean it is always a verb. With '**el** can tell it is a noun and not a verb because it has 'el' (or 'la' for feminine words) in front of it.

This verb softening actually happens with many words when they are transferred between English and Spanish.

Spanish	English
Puerto	Port
Puerto Rico	Rich Port
Fuerza	Force
Escuela	School
Cuerpo	Corpse (body)
Nuevo	New

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Other connections are more distant. In English we have "Population" and from that we get '**Pueblo**' which mea more usually used to say "a village" or "a town".

Spanish	English
Pueblo	A people / village

My tip

Just as another way to remember '**Pueblo**' one of the most popular tourist destinations in Mexico city of '**Puebla**' (look it up!) so there we have a city that is almost spelt like "village" ... well it pro was once!

And here is a really fun one to know - "Mortgage" actually means "Death Pact" - and from this "Mort" we can g both "to die" and "death" when splitting the 'o' to 'ue'.

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Spanish	English
La muerte	The death
Muerto	Dead

Describing words

This would be a good moment to take some time out and just explaining describing words like "Dead". The ends of the changes depending on what they are describing.

Spanish	English
Muerto	Dead (for a male singular word)
Muerta	Dead (for a female singular word)
Muertos	Dead (for a male plural word)
Muertas	Dead (for a male plural word)

So if we were to describe a man has "Dead" we would use '**muerto**' but if it was a group of mean we would use '**muer** can't see the whole sentence yet because we haven't covered the verb "to be" .. but its not far off!

It's just important at the moment to be aware of these differences because you may have already seen or heard them puzzled as to if they are different words with different meanings.

Verb softening only happens in the present tense

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Dormir - to sleep

'**Dormir**' is quite an easy verb to remember if we think of the English word "Dormitory" - and now you know where th came from!

OK - let's have a look at some more verbs that split. If you know '**dormir**' and you know that it splits (which yo I've just said it!) you should be able to work out all the forms of the verb before looking at the table below by u covered in earlier lessons.

Spanish	English
Dormir	to sleep
Duermo	I sleep
Me duermo	I fall asleep

This last one, '**Me duermo**' is also often used by people to say they are bored - "I'm falling asleep".

Spanish	English
Duerme	He sleeps

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Duermen	They sleep

Encontrar - to find

'**Encontrar**' is a bit hazy in meaning when it come to translation. It can mean "to find" but it can also mean "to meet" terms of "Yesterday I ran into" or "It's wierd, every time I'm in the park I meet Suza". In other words as its more obvi counterpart - "to encounter".

We'll stick with "find" here but you might come across it used in other contexts as well.

Now we won't put any examples here. All you need to know is that the 'o' splits and you can go and check if you have all the forms correctly using Google Translate!

We also have a noun here as well

Spanish	English
Un encuentro	An encounter
Encuentro	I encounter / find

Yes, we'll get to say "of the third kind" shortly ;)!

Mostrar - to show

We saw in an earlier lesson that '**demostrar**' is "to demonstrate" and from that we got '**mostrar**' which means "to sho is another one where the 'o' splits.

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Spanish	English
Mostrar	To show
Muestro	I show
Muestra	He shows
Una muestra	A sample

There is no rule or method here by the way. It just so happens that '**muestra**' can be used in these two differe very different meanings. Its something to watch out for and to be aware that when you see a word you also ha context to know its real meaning.

This is not unique to Spanish. In English we might use "motor" to describe an engine or a car or how someone "You are motoring".

➔ Lesson 17: Colgar, Tomar, Cerrar and the we

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There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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Lesson 17: Colgar, Tomar, Cerrar and the we form of

We'll carry on building out new verbs and learn the we form of all verbs in the present tense.

Verb softening recap

So let's just recap on this concept that in some verbs the 'e' splits into 'ie' when we press down on it verbally and this happens with 'o' spludding to 'ue'.

In '**Querer**' ("to want") we have the 'e' that we emphasis slitting into 'ie'.

Spanish	English
Querer	to want
Quiero	I want
Quiere	he/she/it/you (formal) want(s)
Quieren	They want
Quieres	You (informal) want
¿Qué quieres?	What do you want

DEMO WATERMARK

In '**Perder**' ("to lose" - and we remember that from the English word 'perishable') we have the 'e' that we emp
'ie'.

Spanish	English
Perder	to lose
Pierdo	I lose
Pierde	he/she/it/you (formal) lose(s)
Pierden	they lose
Pierdes	you (informal) lose

In '**dormir**' ("to sleep - and we remember that for the English word 'dormitority') we have the 'o' splutting it 'ue'.

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Spanish	English
Dormir	to sleep
Duermo	I sleep
Me duermo	I fall asleep
Duerme	He sleeps
Duermen	They sleep

But the important thing to remember here is that the 'e' or 'o' do not always split. There is no hard and fast rule surro
but you do tend to start forming an intuition over time!

Its also worth a reminder that if you can't remember or come across a new verb and you are unsure then 99% of the t
actually be understood, a Spanish speaker can correct you and you will learn!

One place, for example, where the 'o' does not split is in '**Comer** - "to eat".

Spanish	English
Comer	to eat
Como	I eat

DEMO WATERMARK

Colgar - to hang

This is a verb where the 'o' splits so ... before you scroll down to see the various forms ... you should be able to work t
from the rules we have covered so far.

Spanish	English
Colgar	to hang
Cuelgo	I hang
Cuelga	He hangs
Cuelgan	They hang
Lo Cuelgan	They hang it
Los Cuelgan	They hang them
Los Cuelga	She hangs them

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English words that begin 'al'

These words have their root in Arabic and the 'al' means 'the' in Arabic - like "algebra" (which is actually spelt the sam Spanish).

So 'alcohol' actually means "the cohol'.

In Spanish '**Azúcar**' means "sugar" and this also comes from Arabic - the 'Al' has become merged with the start of the its clear to see the similarities with the English word.

In Spanish '**Arroz**' means "rice" and this also comes from Arabic - the 'Al' also become merged with the start of the wo you took that off and you are left with 'roz' its also close to the English word.

Much of Spain was under arabic rule for over 800 years so its no surprise that the Arabic language has a strong influer modern day Spanish and we'll see more of these connections over time - helpful if you want to go on to learn Arabic o an Arabic speaker!

We'll have a look at some of these words with various verbs now but if you come across a word in Spanish that starts assume it came from Arabic.

Tomar - to take

'**Tomar**' is also used as "to drink" in the same way as we say in English "Will you take tea now?". Again in English this elegant way of asking someone if they want to drink tea but the form is everyday language in Spanish.

This is a verb where the 'o' does not split.

Spanish	English
No tomo alcohol	I don't drink alcohol
No tomo azúcar	I don't take sugar
Toma	he/she/it/you (formal) take(s)
Tomas	you (informal) take
¿Qué tomas?	What are you taking?
¿Qué tomas?	What do you want to drink?
Toman	They drink

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There is a specific verb for "to drink" - '**Beber**'

Spanish	English
Beber	To drink
Una Bebida	A drink
La Bebida	The drink

But in every day language '**tomar**' is much more common.

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The We form of verbs

We haven't covered this yet but now that we're familiar with all the other forms of a verb and how they come about its time to have a look!

Spanish	English
Tomamos	We take

So we've taken off the 'ar' and added 'amos' - a rule that is true for almost all verbs ending 'ar'.

Spanish	English
Hablar	To speak
Hablo	I speak
Hablamos	We speak

One major point here is that the accent is moving to the 'a' of 'amos' and that has an implication on verbs with 'e' or 'o' to 'ie' or 'ue'.

In the we form we are no longer pushing down on these, the accent has moved, so they do not split.

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Spanish	English
Encontrar	To find / encounter
Encuentro	I find / I'm finding
Encuentra	He finds
Encuentran	They find
Encuentras	You (informal) find
Encontramos	We find

And another one to recap.

Spanish	English
Mostrar	To show
Muestro	I show / I'm showing
Muestra	He shows

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Muestran	They show
Muestras	You (informal) show
Mostramos	We show

.. and another ...

Spanish	English
Pensar	To think
Pienso	I think
Pienso que sí	I think so
Piensa	he/she thinks
Piensan	They think
Piensas	You (informal) think
¿Qué piensas?	What do you think?
¿Qué piensas hacer?	What are you thinking of doing?
Pensamos	We think

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... and finally ...

Spanish	English
Cerrar	To close
Cierro	I close
Cierra	he/she/it/you (formal) close(s)
Cerramos	We close

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➔ Lesson 18: The we form for 'er' and '

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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Lesson 18: The we form for 'er' and 'ir' verbs

Here we'll cover how to say 'we' with verbs that end 'er' or 'ir'

Creating the we form for all verb types

As we have covered earlier there are three types of verbs in Spanish - verbs ending 'ar', 'er' or 'ir'.

To get the 'we' form:

- for 'ar' verbs we replace the 'ar' with 'amos'
- for 'er' verbs we replace the 'er' with 'emos'
- for 'ir' verbs we replace the 'ir' with 'imos'

One thing to note here is that throughout the whole Spanish language 'er' and 'ir' verbs are treated the same ... excep area - the we form in the present tense.

Apart from here you can be certain that what applied to an 'er' verb applies to a 'ir' verb as well and vice versa.

Preferir - to prefer

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Spanish	English
Preferir	to prefer
Prefiero	I prefer
Prefiere	he/she/it/you (formal) prefer(s)
Prefieren	They prefer
Preferimos	We prefer

So as you can see we have the same action as with 'ar' verbs, the 'e' split because we put pressure on it but in don't put pressure so it doesn't split.

Knowing the 'we form' is also a great way to find the 'to form'. Because no letters split we know that if we take add 'ir' we have the 'to form'.

Spanish	English
Venir	To come
Venimos	We come / we are coming

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Vivir - to live

This is probably a verb you will have heard of! Its often heard in films - '**Viva la revolución**' ("Long live the revolution
'**Viva Las Vegas**' ("Long live Las Vegas").

Spanish	English
Vivir	To live
Vivo	I live
Vivo aquí	I live here
No vivo aquí	I don't live here
No vivo aquí pero él vive aquí	I don't live here but he lives here
¿Dónde viven?	Where do they live?
Quiero saber dónde viven	I want to know where they live
Vivimos	We live

DEMO WATERMARK

Recapping entender - to understand

We covered this in a previous lesson but no harm in some practice while we introduce the 'we form'!

Spanish	English
Entender	To understand
Entiendo	I understand
Entiende	He understands
No entiende	He doesn't understand
¿Por qué no entiende?	Why doesn't he understand
Quiero saber por qué no entiende	I want to know why he doesn't understa
Entendemos	We understand

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Recapping Perdermos - to lose

We also covered this in a previous lesson but lets see it again with the we form as well.

Spanish	English
Perder	to lose
Pierdo	I lose
Perdemos	we lose
Siempre perdemos	we always lose

➔ Lesson 19: Working backwards to find verbs and

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Lesson 19: Working backwards to find verbs and gen

Sometimes we won't have the 'to form' of a verb but we might have a different form (like 'we'). With this we can often the 'to form'.

We'll also see how to spot clues in a sentence that might tell us if a word is masculine or feminine!

Vamos

In the last lesson we covered '**vamos**' ("we go") which you will hear everywhere in the Spanish speaking world becaus means "Let's go!".

You might also hear '**Vámonos**' which means "Let's leave this place" or "Let's get out of here" but '**Vamos**' is the mor

So considering the following rule:

- To get the 'we form' we remove the 'ar' from the 'to form' and add 'amos'

So if we see '**hablamos**' ("we speak") we can remove the 'amos', glue the 'ar' back on and we have '**hablar**' ("to spea

If we wanted "He speaks" we would remove 'amos and add 'a' to get '**habla**'... and so on. So instead of building the v the rules we have covered to find each form from the 'to form' we do it by going backwards from one form.

- To get "they speak" we remove the 'amos' and add 'an' to get '**hablan**
- To get "I speak" we remove the 'amos' and add 'o' to get '**hablo**
- To get "You (informal) speak" we remove the 'amos' and add 'as' to get '**hablas**

This trick is only truly reliable if we have the 'we form' of a verb in the present tense because here it is clear which ver (ending 'ar', 'er' or 'ir') and we know any 'o' or 'e' at the start has not split into 'ue' or 'ie'.

But if you were really stuck you could do it with any form and you would probably get close enough to be understood (least a half mark in an exam!).

This system works in most cases but, as with any language, there are irregular verbs, some more than others.

In the case of '**vamos**' we can all the other forms except the 'to form' (which is very irregular):

- remove 'amos' and add 'a' to get '**va**' ("he/she/it/you (formal) go(es)")
- remove 'amos' and add 'as' to get '**vas**' ("you (informal) go")
- remove 'amos' and add 'an' to get '**va**' ("they/you guys go")

I said it was a system for when you are stuck and it is useful to practice thinking out verbs but watch out for th

If you follow these rules to get "I go" you would get "vo" which is not correct! But it's not completely wrong eit probably be understood - you might even get a half mark in an exam. So as I said its a good system and it will way most of the time but its not absolute.

The correct form of "to go" in the I form is '**Voy**' and we mentioned in an earlier lesson that we can remember the English word "voyage".

Spanish	English
Va	he/she/it/you (formal) go(es)
Vas	you (informal)

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¿A dónde vas?	Where are you (informal) going?
Van	They go
Voy	I go

Ir - to go

I said the to form of "to go" is wierd and it really it - '**ir**'. There are historical reasons for this with the to form having it one language and all the other forms coming from a different place.

Spanish	English
Ir	to go
Quiero ir	I want to go
Puedo ir	I can go
Debo ir	I must go
Tengo que ir	I have to go
Tengo que ir ahora	I have to go now

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Esta noche - to night

The word for "tonight" in Spanish is '**Esta noche**' but more literally this means "This night" so '**Esta**' means "this".

Spanish	English
Esta noche	Tonight
Tengo que ir esta noche	I have to go tonight

Now I said '**esta**' meant "this" but actually this is only for feminine words. For masculine words its '**este**'

But what we are seeing here again is this association between feminine and 'a'. We had it in '**la**' for "her", we s in 'a' it is usually feminine, we say '**ella**' ("she") sends in 'a' ... and there will be more 'a' connections to come.

Sometimes we might not know the gender of the word but we can discover it when we listen. For example in '**E** "this" ends in an 'a'. So if we say or heard that and we need to reply with a sentence that included "the night" say '**la noche**'.

Spanish	English
La noche	The night

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This method of finding the gener is especially useful because although most words that end 'a' are feminine other word and when it comes to words that end 'e' (like '**noche**') there is actually no way of knowing. And of course there are a f exceptions where words ending 'a' are masculine!

Carne

I haven't put the English in the description above because this is a good example of guessing out a word. What does it or what part of a word does it sound like?.

The answer is "carnivorous" (meat eater) so '**carne**' means "meat" and this is a great way to remember it. Its also an those 'e' ending words that is feminen

Spanish	English
Carne	Meat
La carne	The meat
No como carne	I don't eat meat
No como carne y no tomo alcohol	I don't eat meat and I don't drink alcohol
Como carne y tomo alcohol	I eat meat and I drink alcohol

DEMO WATERMARK

➔ Lesson 20: Using the present tense to describe futur

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Lesson 20: Using the present tense to describe future events

We've already covered some of this in an earlier lesson but we're going to expand it now that we know new verb forms

In a previous lesson we looked at how we say "I'm going to" (which is present tense) as a way to describe things in th simply by ading some future context like "tomorrow", "later", etc..

So here are a few future contexts to recap

Spanish	English
Mañana	tomorrow
Más tarde	later
Esta noche	tonight
Pronto	soon

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Let's start putting together verb forms (I, you ,we ,etc.), subjects (them, him, you) and throwing them into the future

So let's recap '**Ver**' ("to see") with a quick reminder of how we get the various forms:

- Take off the 'er' and add 'e' to get he/she/it/you (formal)
- Take off the 'er' and add 'en' to get they
- Take off the 'er' and add 'es' to get you (informal)
- Take off the 'er' and add 'emos' to get we

Spanish	English
Ve	He sees
Ven	They see
Ves	You (informal) see
Vemos	We see

As is sometimes the case the 'I' form is a bit irregular:

Spanish	English

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Spanish	English
Veo	I see

Going into the future using future context

So we can use this verb as a way to demonstrate talking about the future.

Spanish	English
La veo más tarde	I'm seeing her later
La veo esta noche	I'm seeing her tonight
La vemos pronto	We're seeing her soon
Las vemos pronto	We're seeing them (females) soon
Las ve pronto	He is seeing them (females) soon
¿Las ves pronto?	Are you seeing them (females) soon?
¿No las ves pronto?	Aren't you seeing them (females) soon?
¿Por qué no las ves pronto?	Why aren't you seeing them (females) soon?

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Going into the future with "to go"

So we can use future context to talk about the future or, as we covered in an earlier lesson, we can use "to go".

Spanish	English
Vamos a verla	We are going to see her
¿Vas a verlo pronto?	Are you going to see him soon?
¿Vas a vernos pronto?	Are you going to see us soon?
¿Nos vas a ver pronto?	Are you going to see us soon?

... and just as a reminder that '**nos** can go before the changed verb ('**vas**') or after the unchanged verb - a ver form - '**ver**'. while when we use future context we only have a changed verb so lo/la/los/las/nos must go befor

And also the second reminder that questions are just statements pronounced as questions. So said as a statem **pronto**' means "You are going to see us soon".

More future contexts

Any word that refers to the future ('**más tarde**, '**mañana**', etc.) is a future context. Another one of these is "next wee said in Spanish as "the week that comes". We do sometimes use a similar form in English when we say "the coming w

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Spanish	English
La semana que viene	Next week
Hablamos la semana que viene	Let's speak next week

Nos vemos - seeing ourselves!

Spanish	English
Nos vemos la semana que viene	Let's meet next week

In Spanish '**nos vemos**' literally means we see ourselves but it is used to say "we see each other" or "we'll see each o such its often used as a way of saying "Goodbye" but with the clear reference to the idea that this is only a temporary we will meet again soon.

Theoretically we should have some future tense here like '**nos vemos mañana**' - "we'll see each other tomorrow" - ar do this if, for example, you are at work and you know you will see your colleague tomorrow. However if you don't knov you will be meeting again it is just dropped and we get '**nos vemos**' but when we are parting company with someone understood as future context.

→ Lesson 21: Using the present tense to describe pas

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Lesson 21: Using the present tense to describe past e

We've already seen how we can use the present tense to talk about the future. We can also use it to talk about the pas

There are three ways to talk about the past in English.

- "I ate"
- "I was eating"
- "I have eaten"

This last one, if you think about it, is the present tense - "I have ....".

The two 'haves' of Spanish - Tener and Haber

We already covered '**Tener**' as a way to say "I have" but this only applies to things (be they real or imagined) of when '**Tengo que**' to say "I have to ...".

The "to have" for things you have done is '**haber**'.

This verb has very irregular forms for I/you/he/she/we/they but there is a simple system you can follow to remember both the spoken and written form.

In '**haber**' there are two vowel sounds - 'a' and 'e'. '**he**' - pronounced as 'e' because Spanish h's are always silent - me [done something / had something / etc.]".

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Spanish	English
Haber	To have [done/had]
He	I have [done/had]

As long as we remember this initial connection - the 'e' sound belongs to the I form we can built the rest of the do in a moment.

We can also remember that we need to put the 'h' on to get 'he' in the written form by noting that '**haber**' star

At first glance this all looks kind of strange but we have come across it before ...

Spanish	English
Saber	To know
Sé	I know

On a positive note '**haber**' and '**saber**' are the only two verbs that have I forms like this (by shortening) so onc them there won't be any more like this coming up.

We have

Now lets build the next mental bridge. We can think about "We" as the plural of "I" to remember that the 'we form' als the 'e' sound and then do what we normally do with 'we forms' - add 'mos' to give us '**hemos**'

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Spanish	English
Hemos	We have [done/had]

So now we have '**he**' ("I have") and '**hemos**' ("we have") but the important thing is not to try and memorize these - i want to remember how to build them from '**haber**'. This way we'll always get it write both in speaking and writing.

This "Thinking Method" will always be slower at first but more concrete in the longer term.

He/she/it/you (formal) have

Now we move to the other vowel sound - 'a' - and noting that '**haber**' starts with 'h' we get '**ha**'. Remember the 'h' is s

Spanish	English
Ha	he/she/it/you (informal) have [done/had]

... and going on what we have learned so far about how the forms of Spanish verbs are put together we can work out forms:

Spanish	English
Han	they/you guys have [done/had]
Has	you (informal) have [done/had]

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Verbs in the past tense

Verbs (to eat, to go, etc) change in this type of past tense but the way they change follows two main rules:

- for 'ar' verbs (e.g. '**hablar**') we take off the 'ar' and add on 'ado' - '**hablado**' ("spoken").
- for 'er' and 'ir' verbs we take off the 'er' or 'ir' and add on 'ido'

This will be true for all the forms of the verb - I/you/he/she/it/they/we. We'll start with 'a' verbs.

Spanish	English
Hablado	spoken

Now we can start building full sentences that refer to the past.

Spanish	English
He hablado	I have spoken
No he hablado	I haven't spoken
Hemos hablado	We have spoken
Ha hablado	He has spoken

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Han hablado	They have spoken
Has hablado	You (informal) have spoken

This way of talking about the past is much more popular in Spanish than in English. In English we tend to say "I spoke "I have spoken". Again the "I have spoken" is seen as the more elegant way to talk or to emphasize the point while in the more everyday way of expressing something in the past.

A practice of the thinking method from the top

Let's take a sentence like "We have anticipated it". We haven't covered the verb "to anticipate" but using our Thinking can find how to make this sentence even though we have never come across it before.

- Anticipate has a 'tion' version in English - "Anticipation"
- We take off the 'tion' and add 'ar' to get the to form in Spanish - '**Anticipar**' ("to anticipate").
- We take off the 'ar' and add 'ado' to get the past form for 'have' - '**Anticipado**' ("anticipated").
- Because we have changed the verb the '**lo**' ("it") goes before the changed verb.

Spanish	English
Lo hemos anticipado	We have anticipated it

Por - for (when talking about time)

In Spanish there are a few ways to say 'for' but when we are talking about a period of time we use '**por**'.

So thinking about the sentence "We have anticipated it for a long time".

You have probably heard '**por favor**' in Spanish which is usually translated as "Please" but more literally it is "for a fav

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Spanish	English
Lo hemos anticipado por mucho tiempo	We have anticipated it for a long time

Did you .....

Another important aspect of the Thinking Method is to think your way around things you don't know.

We haven't covered how to say "Did you ... " but we can use "Have you ..." instead to make ourselves understo

So if we need to translate this sentence "Did you celebrate?" we're looking at a sentence that contains nothing can think it out.

- Celebrate has a 'tion' version in English - "Celebration"
- We take off the 'tion' and add 'ar' to get the to form in Spanish - '**Celebrar**' ("to celebrade").
- We take off the 'ar' and add 'ado' to get the past form for 'have' - '**Celebrado**' ("celebrated").
- We change the "Did you" to "Have you" - '**has**' (informal you).

Spanish	English
¿Has celebrado?	Have you celebrated?
¿No has celebrado?	Haven't you celebrated?
¿Por qué no has celebrado?	Why haven't you celebrated?

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¿Dónde has celebrado?	Where have you celebrated?
¿Dónde lo has celebrado?	Where have you celebrated it?

Remember has always those first two - '**Has celebrado**' and '**No has celebrado**' - can also be statements - "You hav
celebrated" and "You haven't celebrated" just by changing the way you say them to be more statement like than quest

Practice with 'tomar' - to take / to drink

We covered tomar in a previous lesson but its good practice to go back to verbs we have already come across and pra
them with any new techniques.

So again, before your eyes drift down think mentally about how to change tomar for the past tense 'have form' and th
could build all its various forms - I/we/she/he/it/you/they.

Spanish	English
He tomado	I have taken
Hemos tomado	We have taken
¿Lo ha tomado?	Has she taken it?

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➜ Lesson 22: He and him, they and them and the for

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I
recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 22: He and him, they and them and the formal

We'll be clarifying the correct uses of he 'él' versus him 'lo', they 'ellos' versus them 'los' and how this works with the f
informal you.

But first a quick recap

Using he present tense to talk about the past - recap

In the last lesson we looked at how to use '**Haber**' ("to have [done/had]") to talk about events in the past. We also lea
build the various forms of '**haber**' based on the 'a' and 'e' sound in the verb itself.

Spanish	English
Haber	To have [done/had]
He	I have [done/had]
Hemos	We have [done/had]
He terminado	I've finished
Lo he terminado	I've finished it
Los he terminado	I've finished them

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Now its always a good mental exercise when you come across a new verb in some form (like '**terminado**') to w
see what other forms you can get. For example:

- it ends 'ado' so we know it is an 'ar' verb so now we know '**terminar**' is the to form
- Now we know the to form we can work out all the other ones:
    - '**termino**' ("I finish")
    - '**terminas**' ("you informal finish")
    - '**termina**' ("he finishes")
    - '**terminamos**' ("we finish")
    - '**terminan**' ("they/you guys finish")
- We can also work out all the past forms using '**haber**
    - '**has terminado**' ("you informal have finished")
    - '**ha terminado**' ("he has finished")
    - '**hemos termindo**' ("we have finished")
    - '**han terminado**' ("they/you guys have finished")

Again we don't want to sit and memorise this, we just want to go through the exercise - perhaps on a scrap pie
creating all the forms based on the rules we know rather than on what we remember.

Continuously doing this when we come across verbs will strengthen our ability to find the correct forms faster in the fo

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Haber with 'er' and 'ir' verbs

In the last lesson we said:

- for 'ar' verbs (e.g. '**hablar**') we take off the 'ar' and add on 'ado' - '**hablado**' ("spoken").
- for 'er' and 'ir' verbs we take off the 'er' or 'ir' and add on 'ido'

... but we didn't practice any 'er' or 'ir' verbs. So for '**Vender**' ("to sell") and '**Venir**' ("to come")

Spanish	English
Vendido	Sold
Venido	Come

And now we can see where '**Bienvenido**' ("Welcome") comes from - '**Bien**' which means "good" or "well" - "I am well' '**venido** ("come")

So some more@

Spanish	English
Perdido	Lost
He perdido	I have lost
Hemos perdido	We have lost
Ha perdido	He has lost
Has perdido	You (informal) have lost

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Nosotros and Nosotras

We covered earlier that, most of the time, we don't say "I" or "you" or "he" in Spanish because the way we say listener who we are talking about.

But occassionally we do if we need to provide some clarity - say between '**él**' ("he") and '**ella**' ("she") - or if we a point like "*he* has lost".

Spanish	English
Él ha perdido	***He*** **has lost**
Ella ha perdido	***She*** **has lost**
Tú has perdido	***You*** **(informal) have lost**

When we want to say "we" it's going to depend on who "we" are:

- '**Nosotros**' a group of males or males and females.
- '**Nosotras**' a group of females only.

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And here once again we see that connection between 'a' and feminine as we did when we noted that almost all verbs v
are feminine.

Spanish	English
Nosotros	We (male or mixed group)
Nosotras	We (female group)

Tú and te

One confusing area of Spanish is the use of '**Tú**' and '**te**' which both mean "you" (informal).

One of the more common phrases you will hear in Spanish is:

Spanish	English
Te quiero	I love you

So why '**te** and not **tú**?

The issue here is that we have something missing in English - we say "He" and "him" but we don't differientiate "you"
way.

We have:

- I
- You
- He
- She
- It
- We
- They

But to reference a person we have

- Me
- You
- Him
- Her
- It
- Us
- Them

The underlined versions are the overlap in English that we hardly notice when we are familiar with the language

So we wouldn't say "I love he", we say "I love him" and we say "He loves me", however for "you" we say "I lov
love me".

Spanish, on the other hand, has two forms of 'you' just as English speakers have two forms for 'he' - he and hi

So the way to remember this is: **If you would use 'him' then use 'te'**.

- **''Yo'** - I
- **''Tú'** - You
- **''Él'** - He
- **''Ella'** - She
- **''Él'** or **'Ella'** - It
- **''Nosotros'** or **'Nosotras'** - We
- **''Ellos'** or **''Ellas'** - They

But to reference a person we have

- **''Me'** - Me

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- **''Te'** - You
- **''Lo'** - Him
- **''La'** - Her
- **''Lo'** or '**La**' - It
- **''Nos'** - Us
- **''Los'** or '**Las**' - Them

So we have one way round, the forms we all learnt at school:

Spanish	English
Él ve	He sees
Ella ve	She sees
Nosotros vemos	We see
Tú ves	You (informal) see
Ellos ven	They (males) see

And the other way round when we are referring to something

Spanish	English
Lo veo	I see it (male word) / him / you (formal, to a male)
La veo	I see it (female word) / her / you (formal, to afemale)
Las veo	I see them (group of females or feminine things)
Los veo	I see them (group of males/mixed or masculine/mixed things)

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And both!

Spanish	English
Ellos me ven	They see me
Ellos los ven	They see them
Ellas los ven	They see them
Ellas las ven	They see them

These last three all mean exactly the same but to get things 100% right you need to know which bits of the se to masculine or feminine words. That will come over time and you will be perfectly understood if you just use 'I beginning.

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Remembering "it" and "them"

Now one question that comes up is what do you use for "it" or "they" when you don't know if it is, or they are, male or
Not as in don't know because you can't remember(!) but because there is no male/female.

For example "it" can refer to a situation. Some langauges do have something known as the 'neutral' but Spanish just c
masculine.

Remembering this gives us a way to work out everything else around "it" and "them".

- The default is '**lo**' for "it".

- Time and time again we see 'a' related to femine things so we replace 'o' with 'a' to get '**la**' which is "it" for a femi
- To get the plurals ("them") we do the same as we do in English - add an 's' to get ''**Los**' or '**Las**'

Usted - the formal you

So if '**Tú**' means "you" when we are speaking to someone informally how do we say "You" formally.

This is actually very similar to English. In English we refer to people in the third person - "Would Sir like a coffee?" or '
Madam like a coffee?".

In Spanish we use '**Usted**' which came originally from '**vuestro merced**' - "Your honor". Or some say it came from th
'**ustadh**' which means "doctor" or "professor". But generally if you just remember it as "Sir" you will use it correctly.

Spanish	English
Usted ve	You (formal) see
Usted lo ve	You (formal) see it
Lo ve usted	You (formal) see it

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The last two mean the same thing and it is just to demonstrate that where you put the '**Usted**' is pretty flexible in Spa
as it ends up in there and this contrasts with '**lo**' which must go before the changed verb!

Spanish	English
Usted los ve	You (formal) see them

→ Lesson 23: Words ending 'n

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There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I
recommend the DuoLingo forum.

Lesson 23: Words ending 'ma' and Sentir

In this lesson we'll look at why words ending 'ma' are masculine (even thought they end in 'a') and the verb 'Sentir'

But lets recap first on how to talk about the past using the present tense with '**Haber**'.

We covered how we can find the various forms of the verb by using the two vowel sounds in the verb - 'a' and 'e'.

Spanish	English
Haber	To have [done/had]
He	I have [done/had]
Hemos	We have [done/had]
He terminado	I've finished
Ha	He has [done/had]
Has	You have [done/had]
Han	They have [done/had]

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We'll put this to use in a minute. But first we need to cover what looks like an anomily.

Words ending 'ma' are masculine

We said in an earlier method if you simply remember nouns ending 'a' are feminine you would be right most of
("the house").

Thre is an exception to this rule but it is a consistant one. Words ending 'ma' are masculine.

There is a reason for this. These words have their roots in Greek and Greek has a nuetral form which looks a lit
masculine form. So when these words were sucked in from Greek at some time in the ancient past they were s
or Latin as masculine words.

Spanish	English
El problema	The Problem
Ha entendido el problema	Have you (formal) understood the problem

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El systema	The system
Has entendido el systema	Have you (informal) understood the system
El programa	The program
Has entendido el programa	Have you (informal) understood the program
El panorama	The panorama
El clima	The climate

Sentir - to feel (emotionally)

You can remember this one via the English word "Sensation".

'**Sentir**' is also used when we are talking about smell and when you think about "Sensation" and "sense" that makes s (excuse the pun!) because smell is one of our senses.

Spanish	English
¿Has sentido el aroma?	Have you (informal) smelt the aroma?

Note the 'ma' word here which makes it masculine.

More on reflexive verbs

We started talking earlier about verbs where we specify "ourself" or "yourself".

Spanish	English
Me preparo	I'm getting ready

The 'me' here is "myself" and we need it because '**preparo**' would simply mean "I prepare" or "I am preparing' specify what you are preparing".

Its totally possible in English to say "I'm preparing myself" and we do use it but perhaps as a more elegant or saying "I'm getting ready".

Where we have verbs in Spanish that include this possiblility to specify "myself" these verbs are called **reflexiv**

Most of the time you can guess if the verb is reflexive by thinking if you could use "myself" in some way in the there are a few which lie outside this like '**perder**' - "to lose".

Spanish	English
Me he perdido	I have got lost

In Spanish we are saying "I have lost myself" in the same way that we might say "I have lost it"

You also probably heard how the '**he**' became totally lost when the sentence was spoken - something very com sound at the end of one word matches the sound at the beginning of the next one.

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Yo and me, Tú and Te.

So we can clearly see '**me**' means "myself" and can also mean "me" depending on where it is used.

'**Tú**' means "you" and '**te**' can mean "yourself" and "you" in certain circumstances.

Spanish	English
Te has perdido	You have got lost

Remember here the '**Te**' doesn't truly mean you, the literal translation is "You have lost yourself" with the "yourself co beginning of the sentence.

If you wanted to make a real point about how the person has lost themselves you can also add the 'Tú'.

Spanish	English
Tú te has perdido	*You* have got lost
Tú te has perdido	*You* have got lost

The English translation remains the same because the fact we are talking about "you" is covered by using '**has**' so add done just to emphasize the point.

So if we are talking about "myself" and "yourself" almost as objects its pretty easy to jump to being able to talk about have lost something.

Spanish	English
Lo hemos perdido	We have lost it
Nos hemos perdido	We have got lost

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→ Lesson 24: Dar (to give

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Lesson 24: Dar (to give) and Ustedes

Introducing the new and very useful verb 'Dar' and how to be formal when saying 'you' to more than one person.

'**Dar**' is one of those few verbs in Spanish where the I form is irregular - '**doy**' - like '**voy**' ("I go" / "I'm going"). But a follow the regular pattern for 'ar' verbs.

Spanish	English
Doy	I give / I'm giving
Lo doy	I give it / I'm giving it
Los doy	I give them / I'm giving them
Da	He gives / He's giving
Ellos dan	They give / They're giving
Das	You (informal) give
Él me da algo	He's giving me something
Me dan algo	They're giving me something
Me lo dan	They're giving me it

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Way back in an earlier lesson we talked about how to remember word order my remembering '**Me lo di**' - "I ga
the word "Melody" and here we can see that "Melod" coming in again.

As we have seen before we can use any present tense verb to talk about the future if we add some future conte

Spanish	English
Te lo doy mañana	I'm giving it to you tomorrow
¿Usted me lo da mañana?	Are you (formal) giving it to me tomorrow?
¿Me lo da usted mañana?	Are you (formal) giving it to me tomorrow?

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Spanish	English
¿Me lo da mañana usted?	Are you (formal) giving it to me tomorrow?

The three versions here are just to show how the placement of '**usted**' is very flexible. In terms of learning to speak y remember to put it at the beginning of the sentence but its important to know it can go anywhere so if someone says to you where they put '**usted**' at the end (or in the middle) you aren't thrown.

In deep theory the exact placement make subtle differences on the emphasis of how a sentence is being said but that something to learn way down the line when you are pretty much fluent in the language.

Ustedes - you plural

In English when we say "you" we could be talking to one person or a group of people. In English if we are talking to a we want to make it clear we are talking to the whole group and not one individual person in that group we might say "

'**Ustedes**' was a formal way of saying you in the plural but over time it has become much more informal so you can us situations when you want to emphasis you are talking to a group.

We also said previously that when you want to go plural in Spanish you simply add an 's' however if the word ends in a you add 'es' and so we have '**usted**' - "you (formal, singular)" - but '**ustedes** - "you guys" because '**usted**' ends in a '

Spanish	English
Ustedes	You guys
¿Ustedes nos lo dan mañana?	Will you guys give it to us tomorrow
¿Nos lo dan mañana ustedes?	Will you guys give it to us tomorrow
¿Nos lo dan ustedes mañana?	Will you guys give it to us tomorrow

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Now what you've probably noticed is the verb form of '**dar**' is the same here as it is for they - '**dan**'.

As such '**ustedes**' is used quite often to differientiate who is doing the action.

Dar somewhere else

To finish off lets look at '**dar**' in a different context but still noting the order of things remains within the "meloc

Spanish	English
Quiero dar	I want to give
Te lo quiero dar	I want to give it to you (informal)

➔ Lesson 25: Cocinar, Quedar and te

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There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 25: Cocinar, Quedar and telling the time

Introducing two more useful verbs. Cocinar, 'to cook' and Quedar, 'to stay'. Also how to say at what time something ha
will happen.

So far we've seen that certain words to explain a person can have multiple meanings:

- '**me**' - me, to me, myself
- '**te**' - you, to you, yourself
- '**nos**' - us, to us, ourselves

So we can't always do literal translations until we know the context in which they are being used.

It also means that we don't always need a lot of the little words we use in English like 'to' and 'about'.

Spanish	English
Me habla	He's speaking to me
Me hablan	They're speaking to me
Me lo hablan	They're speaking to me about it

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And once again we can see this "melody" rule as a great way to remember the order of '**me**' and '**lo**'.

Talking this way we also lose the need for words like "for" and "from" in many situations.

Spanish	English
Me lo compra	He is buying it for me
Te lo compro	I buy it for you

For me this was a struggle because English speakers are used to hearing the verb first and so for a while you h
the verb and then think about what goes before it but with practice it becomes more natural.

Question forms are much easier than in English because it is just the same phrase but pronounced like a questi

Spanish	English
¿Te lo compro?	Shall I buy it for you

Now the downside to losing 'for' and 'from' is that these sentences could actually be taken two ways. '**Te lo co**
mean "Shall I buy it from you?" so in Spanish general context - what is going on at the time - is very important

Hacer recap

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Spanish	English
¿Quieres hacerlo?	Do you want to do it?

And remember take away the question mark and you have "You want to do it".

Spanish	English
¿Me lo quieres hacer?	Do you want to do it for me?
¿Quieres hacer me lo?	Do you want to do it for me?

Just pointing out again that these small words can be flexible in their placement and you will hear them used both way

Cocina and Cocinar

This is "kitchen" in Spanish and as the word ends with an 'a' - but not with an 'ma' - you can work out the gender of th

From this we get the verb "to cook" - '**Cocinar**'.

Spanish	English
La cocina	The kitchen
Cocinar	To cook

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These words both come from the same root as the English "Cook" because they both originated from "concoction'.

Now if we know we have an 'ar' verb we can work out all the various forms for I/we/you/she/he/it/they using the rules earlier lessons.

Spanish	English
Cocino	I cook
Cocina	He cooks
Cocinas	You (informal) cook
Cocinan	They/you guys cook
Cocinamos	We cook

So lets see this verb in other ways using other verbs and words we already know:

Spanish	English
¿Puedes cocinar?	Can you cook?

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Spanish	English
¿Me puedes cocinar algo?	Can you cook something for me?
He cocinado	I have cooked

Saying what time things happened

In English using "have" as a way to talk about the past tense is used but not as much as in Spanish. In English we are to say "I cooked" than "I have cooked" while in Spanish the latter is the most common.

Spanish	English
He cocinado a las seis	I cooked at 6 o'clock
Hemos cocinado a las ocho	We cooked at 8 o'clock

And here we see the two different, but equally odd ways of expressing a time.

- **6 o'clock** - is a shortening for 6 of the clock.
- **a las seis** - is a shortening of '**a las seis horas**' - "at the six hours"

We see the Spanish version a little in English when we sat "at eighteen hundred hours".

Quedar - to remain

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'**Quedar**' actually has many meanings including "to be left over" but one of the most common forms is "to remain".

Now as with all new words we need to consider if this is one of those verbs that you can "do to yourself" as in - "to sit' yourself down" - "to get up" ... "get yourself up".

We may not always have a direct translation for it in English but if it is something you are doing to yourself then it is o **reflexive** verbs so we don't say "I stay", we say "I remain myself".

Spanish	English
Me quedo	I stay
Nos quedamos	We're staying
Nos quedamos hasta las nueve	We're staying until 9 o'clock
Te quedas	You stay
Te quedas aquí	You're staying here
¿Te quedas aquí?	Are you staying here?

As we'ev covered before in every day language we don't use the actual word for 'You', 'I', etc. unless we want t about it.

Spanish	English

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Yo me quedo	*I* am staying
Nosotros nos quedamos	*We* are staying

➜ Lesson 26: 'Have to', more Quedar and

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 26: 'Have to', more Quedar and Llamar

Now we'll put together a lot of what we have learned and introduce how to say 'I have to' as wel as one new verb 'Llar

Putting it all together!

In the lessons so far we've looked at loads of ways to say things. Here we'll put them all together using '**quedar**'

Spanish	English
Te quedas aquí	You're staying here
No te quedas aquí	You're not staying here
¿No te quedas aquí?	Aren't you staying here?
¿Por qué no te quedas aquí?	Why aren't you staying here?
Voy a quedarme	I'm going to stay
Voy a quedarme hasta las siete	I'm going to stay until 7 o'clock
Quiero quedarme	I want to stay
¿Quieres quedarte?	Do you want to stay?
Debemos quedarnos	We must stay

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Tengo que

We saw '**tengo**' meant "to have" in terms of material posessions. It's also used in the same way we do in Engli "have to do something".

To "have to" do something is a little less serious than "to must" ('**Deber**') in both English and Spanish.

Spanish	English
Tengo que quedarme	I have to stay
Tienes que quedarte	You have to stay

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OK! Let's try a mega sentence - "**I want to know why you have to stay here**".

As always the key is in breaking it down and concentrating just on one part at a time:

- **I want to know** - Quiero saber
- **why** - por qué
- **you have to** - tienes que
- **stay (yourself)** - quedarte
- **here** - aquí

Spanish	English
Quiero saber por qué tienes que quedarte aquí	I want to know why you have to stay he

And recapping with other words and verbs we've already learnt.

Spanish	English
Puedo quedarme	I can stay
No puedo quedarme	I can't stay
No puedo quedarme esta noche	I can't stay tonight
Podemos quedarnos	We can stay
No podemos quedarnos esta noche	We can't stay tonight

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Using Pensar ("to think") more widely

We've already used '**Pensar**' to say what we think or ask others what they think.

Spanish	English
¿Qué piensas?	What do you (informal) think?

But in Spanish its also used to ask "do you plan to .... ?".

Spanish	English
¿Piensas quedarte aquí esta noche?	Do you plan to stay here tonight?

I have stayed

We know how to say "I have" in terms of expressing the past but we've never used it with '**quedar**' but that sh
because we know what happens to 'ar' verbs when they come after 'have' - the 'ar' comes off and 'ado' gets ad

Spanish	English
Nos hemos quedado	We have stayed

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No nos hemos quedado	We haven't stayed
te has quedado	You have stayed

And just a memory jogger on some basic rules

- '**nos**' goes before the changed verb or after the to form. There is no to form here so it must go before the change
- 'h's are silent

Llamar - to call

While not a very popular verb in English it is an everyday one in Spanish because it is **reflexive**. We do say in English, want to be elegant, "I call myself" - e.g. "I call myself a patriot".

In Spanish this is taken further as a way of saying what your name is - "I call myself Tim".

Now as this is an 'ar' verb you should be able to work out all the forms straight away. Doing this mental exercise every come across a new verb will really help you become fluent in working out verb forms faster and faster.

Spanish	English
Llamar	To call
Me llamo	I call myself .... / My name is ...
Te llamas	You call myself .... / Your name is ...
¿Cómo te llamas?	How do you call yourself? / What is your name?

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➔ Lesson 27: Adjectives (Describing

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 27: Adjectives (Describing Words)

Any word we can put 'is' in front of - 'is red', 'is big' - is an adjective, a word that is used to describe something. Here' are handled in Spanish.

The first thing to know is that they usually go after the thing they are describing. So when we say in English "the globa in Spanish they would say "the situation global".

Spanish	English
La situación global	The global situation

Just a couple of reminders about how we found the Spanish here.

- Global ends in 'al' and almost all words that do this in English are spelt the same (or nearly the same) in Spanish
- Situation is a 'tion' word so to get the Spanish most of the time all we need to do is take off the 'tion' and add 'ció
- 'ción' words are almost always feminine so we know it is 'la'.

OK, another example of an adjective

Spanish	English
La cámara digital	The digital camera

So '**la**' is "the" and '**una**' is "a" - this relationship of 'a' and feminine is clear here once again.

Spanish	English
Quiero comprar una cámara digital	I want to buy a digital camera
Quiero comprar la cámara digital	I want to buy the digital camera
Quiero comprarla	I want to buy it (digital camera)

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Masculine/Feminine

We've talked before about how it is not objects that are masculine or feminine - '**lo**' or '**la**' - but words and a re of this is the Spanish for "car" because there are a number of ways to say this.

- '**Coche**' - which comes from the word 'coach'
- '**Carro**' - which comes from the word 'car'
- '**Auto**' - which comes from the word 'automobile'
- '**Maquina**' - which comes from the word 'machine' (and is also used to describe any other machine in gene in 'a' so we know its gender!

Spanish	English

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El coche	The car
Un coche	A car
La maquina	The machine
Una maquina	A machine
El carro	The car
Un carro	A car

Describing the object - adjectives

"Big" in Spanish is '**grande**' - like the English word "Grand".

Spanish	English
La maquina grande	Le maquina grande
El auto grande	El auto grande

There is no easier way to remember this order than by thinking about "The Rio Grande" (Wikipedia Page). '**Rio<** mean
'**El Rio Grande**' is quite literally "The big river". Not a very imaginative name but useful for us!

The first difference with adjectives in Spanish is that they become plural when we are talking about more than one thi
"The" does.

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Spanish	English
La casa	The house
Las casas	The houses
Las casas grandes	The big houses
El auto grande	The big car
Los autos grandes	The big cars
Los carros grandes	The big cars

Note that while we can pluralise '**la**' into '**las**' quite easily '**el**' is not so obvious and becomes '**los**'.

Can you see / Do you see

In English we tend to use "Can" a lot more than in Spanish which works far more with "Do" which actually makes thing

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Spanish	English
¿Ves el auto grande?	Do you see the big car?
¿Puedes ver el coche grande?	Do you see the big car?

Both will be perfectly understood in Spanish and you might find it easier to use the "Can" version when building a sent
Nothing wrong with that but as you become more fluent and hear more Spanish you will move to the "Do" version bec
what you will hear.

So you might say:

Spanish	English
No puedo encontrarlo	I can't find it

and you will be perfectly understood but a Spanish person would say:

Spanish	English
No lo encuentro	I don't find it

Adjectives and "To Remain"

We covered "To remain" in a previous lesson so this is just a recap adding some more descriptive words.

Spanish	English
Me quedo en el auto rojo	I'm staying in the red car
He comprado un auto rojo	I have bought a red car
Me he comprado un auto rojo	I have bought myself a red car

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➔ Lesson 28: Adjectives, nouns, genders and English word

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 28: Adjectives, nouns, genders and English wo ending 'ive'

Here we'll expand on the previous lesson to show the affect the gender of a word can have on words that describe it a word itself.

We've seen over and over again this connection between 'a' and feminine.

Spanish	English
La casa	The house
Las casas	The houses
Las casas grandes	The big houses

Its not so obvious but 'o' has a connection with masculine.

Spanish	English
Los autos grandes	The big cars
Los carros grandes	The big cars

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We are going to see more of this as we move forward.

Remember these are not absolute rules. We already saw that words ending 'a' are generally feminine but words masculine. However these are good general rules that you can use if you are stuck and do not know a gender o

Adjectives and Genders

Adjectives - words that describe things (e.g. "red") are also affected by the gender of the word they explain **wh ends in 'o'**

Spanish	English
Caro	Expensive
El carro es caro	The car is expensive
Es caro	It's expensive (masculine word like 'auto')

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Es cara	It's expensive (femine word like 'casa')

When the adjective doesn't end in 'o' we don't change it:

Spanish	English
La situación global	The global situation
La maquina grande	Le maquina grande

But we always pluralise if we are talking about more than one thing.

Spanish	English
Los carros son caros	The cars are expensive
Las maquinas son caras	The cars (machines) are expensive

Nouns and Genders

A noun - a word we can describe and a word we can put 'the' or 'a' in front of like "professor" - can also have its endin depending on gender

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Spanish	English
Es profesor	He is a professor
Es profesora	She is a professor
Son profesoras	They (group of females) are professors
Doctor	Doctor (male person)
Doctora	Doctor (female person)

Now much as I hate grammar (and in fact it was not taught at my school so I've always been on the backfoot w understanding nouns and adjectives is vital for knowing what to do with words in Spanish.

If it is an adjective and it ends in 'o' then this gets changed depending on the gender. If it is a noun the ending often.

The plural of nouns

We've already seen that if a word ends in a vowel and we want to make it plural we just add an 's' but if it does

Spanish	English
Profesores	Professors (male group or mixed group)

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Profesoras	Professors (female group)
Son profesores	They are professors (male group or mixed group)
Son profesoras	They are professors (female group)
Son doctores	They are doctors (male group or mixed group)
Son doctoras	They are doctors (female group)

English words ending 'ive'

Here's another bucket of words you already know in Spanish, you just didn't know how to tweak them - words ending English

- for masculine singular words 'ive' changes to 'ivo'
- for feminine singular words 'ive' changes to 'iva'

All the time we are seeing this connection with 'o' and masculine and 'a' and feminine.

Masculine is the 'default' - in other words if something doesn't have an obvious gender (like a situation) we use mascu

Spanish	English
Es adictivo	It's addictive
Es positivo	He is positive
Es positiva	She is positive
Son positivos	They are positive
Son intuitivos	They are Intuitive
Son intuitivas	They are Intuitive (group of women)
Es muy atractiva	She is very attractive

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In many of the cases above the adjective tells us who we are talking about. We say '**Es muy atractiva**' and be ends in an 'a' we know we are talking about a femine person or thing.

However where we might be having a conversation about both a femine person and a femine thing (or rather a thing) we might need to clarify what we say. Or we might want to emphasize what we are saying. Then we can for "she".

Spanish	English
Ella es muy atractiva	She is very attractive

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Ella es muy creativa	She is very creative
Ellos son agresivos	They (male or mixed group) are aggresive
Él es negativo	He is negative
Es muy negativo	He is very negative
Es intensivo	Its intensivo
Son nativos	They are natives
Son nativas	They (female group) are natives

➔ Lesson 29: 'To be' - Ser o

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There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 29: 'To be' - Ser or Estar?

Why Spanish has two ways to say 'to be' - Ser and Estar - and when and where you use them.

Now this is one of those times when we can look at something in a Language and think "Oh, no! Something new which to remember!"

... or ... if you give it some thought you will soon see that having to forms of 'to be' actually gives a language somethi is quite philosophical.

So let's just get those differences out the way:

- '**Estar**' - to express a state you are in (e.g. tired, at a location, etc.)
- '**Ser**' - to express a characteristic about you (e.g. a bad person, a teacher, etc.)

Now watch out, some Spanish courses refer to these as "temporary" and "permenant", but if you try to learn it this wa come unstuck in the end because of the number of times it doesn't add up or make sense. So think STATE or CHARAC

For example when you say your profession - "I am a teacher" - this is not a state you are in even though it may be ter is a characteristic of who you are.

We can remember that '**Ser**' is the characteristic because:

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Spanish	English
Un ser	A being
Un ser humano	A human being

So if we just think about "human being" we'll remember '**ser**' and that this is about characteristics - things whi long term.

Incidently '**humano**' is a word we could have tracked down by following the rules from an earlier lesson. We ha "humanity" in English and we know that English words that end "ity" can be changed to '**idad**' to get the Spani

Spanish	English
Humanidad	Humanity

From there guessing that "Human" is '**humano**' is not a great leap. Again these methods don't always work bu nothing else to go on they are a great fall back and do give you what you need most of the time!

Estar

Let's start with the "to be" verb we use to express a state - '**Estar**'.

This is quite an easy one to remember when we get to know it because it looks sort of similar to "State" ... and is, it does have the same roots.

One thing to notice is that 'e' on the front and you will find this popping up all over in Spanish. Spanish doesn't start with 's' and then a consonant (like, 't', 'p', etc.) so it adds an 'e' to the beginning.

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Spanish	English
Español	Spanish
España	Spain
Estudiante	Student
Especial	Special
Espacial	Spacial
Estricto	Strict
Espectacular	Spectacular

Now this isn't a list for you to memorise, but just pointing out that if you think a word in Spanish starts 'sp' or 'st' rem
think again about this rule and add an 'e' first.

So let's look at how it gets formed.

Spanish	English
Estoy	I am

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It's irregular because normally as an 'ar' verb we would expect to get 'esto'.

We'll pause here for a second because I have some good news. There are only 4 verbs in Spanish where the 'I' form e
and now we have covered them all.

- '**voy**' - I go
- '**doy**' - I give
- '**estoy**' - I am (state)
- '**soy**' - I am (characteristic)

Hoorah!

Something else that stands out about '**Estar**' is that this is the only present tense verb which does not have the
penultimate syllable - the accent is on the last syllable.

All of the other forms of '**Estar**' follow the rules for 'ar' verbs to get the endings so you can work them out befo
further down!

Spanish	English
Está	He/she/it is
Están	They/you guys are
Estamos	We are

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Estás	You (informal) are

A couple of takeaways from this:

- You can see the accents on the 'a's which in Spanish tells us to put the accent there and so it is a reminder that th only present tense verb which does this.
- There is no accent in the "we" form because the penultimate syllable is the natural place for the accent to be so n the 'a' is needed

So lets see this with states that we are in

Spanish	English
Estamos Cansados	We are tired

But don't forget that '**cansados**' is an adjective - a word that describes something so:

- For a single male - '**cansado**'
- For a single female - '**cansada**'
- For a mixed group or male group - '**cansados**'
- For an all female group - '**cansadas**'

Again just checking out here once more how 'a' is so often associated with feminine and 'o' with masculine ... and that get pluralized in Spanish when we talk about more than one person or thing.

As we go forward I won't point out the endings as the text would just get to busy but have a look at the written form e and work out if it is masculine, feminine and/or plural.

Siempre - always

We said '**Estar**' represented states a person might be in but what if they claim to always be in that state? To always be Well Spanish still treats it as a state.

Spanish	English
Siempre estoy cansada	I'm always tired
Estoy cansada siempre	I'm always tired
Estoy siempre cansada	I'm always tired

Yes! - '**Siempre** can go pretty much anywhere as is almost the case in English - "Always I'm tired"/"I'm always in terms of speaking to just follow the common English format "I'm always tired" but don't be surprised to see popping up in different places in a sentence than you might expect.

Is being dead a characteristic or a state?

Being dead is a state because it wasn't always so - and you can remember that nugget by the phrase "He was he was lying in a state of death.

Spanish	English
Estoy muerto	I am dead

Which also, like in English, can be used to say "I'm very tired".

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➔ Lesson 30: Using 'estar' in all sorts

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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Lesson 30: Using 'estar' in all sorts of ways

In the last lesson we saw one way to say 'to be' in Spanish is 'estar'. Let's see how that can be used with what we've a learned!

Estar recap

OK, we'll just run through all the forms of '**Estar**' again for revision and this time using the words for "I", "you", etc. ju practice.

Spanish	English
Yo estoy	I am
Él está	He is
Ella está	She is
Usted está	You (formal) are
Ellos están	They are
Nosotros estamos	We are
Nosotras estamos	We are (female group)
Tú estás	You (informal) are

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And now let's use these with verbs and words we've learned in previous lessons.

Estar with Comó

Now the "you (informal)" version of '**Estar**' is one you are going to here all the time in Spanish speaking countr

'**Comó**' means "How" and '**Estás**' means "you are" (as in your current state - not about a characteristic of you)

Spanish	English
¿Comó estás?	How are you? (informal)
¿Comó está?	How are you? (formal)

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¿Comó están?	How are you guys?

Just a quick point on this which helps with written Spanish. If you are trying to remember which of the 'o's the accent remember the Spanish general rule is that the spoken accent should go on the penultimate syllable. So there would be put the accent on the first 'o'. This way you can always remember the accent is on the second 'o'.

Estar with Dónde

'**Dónde**' means "where".

Spanish	English
¿Dónde estás?	Where are you? (informal)
No sé dónde estamos	I don't know where we are
Estoy aquí	I am here
Quiero estar aquí	I want to be here
Voy a estar aquí más tarde	I'm going to be here later
¿Dónde vas a estar?	Where are you going to be?
¿Dónde tienen que estar más tarde?	Where do you guys have to be later?

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Estar and Deber

We used '**Debo**' in previous lessons to say "I must" - the to form is '**Deber**'.

"Must" can be used in the same alternative way in Spanish as we do in English - to express our belief that some if it may not be - e.g. "He must be here by now".

Spanish	English
Debe estar aquí	He must be here
Debe estar cansado	He must be tired
Deben estar cansados	They must be tired
Deben estar cansadas	They (female group) must be tired

Quedar recap

As we covered in a previous leson '**Quedar**' means "to remain". If you don't remember it clearly now is a great mental exercise of going through all the forms using the rules for verbs ending 'ar'.

It is a reflexive verb - something we can do to ourselves so we use '**me** instead of '**yo**'.

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Spanish	English
Me quedo	I stay / I'm staying
Nos quedamos	We stay / We're staying

Let's just try that in a mega sentence - "We are not going to stay because we are very tired". As always looks tricky u
it down:

- We are not going to - '**No nos vamos a**'
- stay - '**quedar**'
- because - '**porque**'
- we are - '**estamos**'
- very tired - '**muy cansados**'

Spanish	English
No nos vamos a quedar porque estamos muy cansados	We are not going to stay because we are tired

→ Lesson 31: Using 'ser' in all sorts

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No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 31: Using 'ser' in all sorts of ways

We've seen how to use 'estar', now we'll look at places you would use 'ser' as 'to be' in order to explain the characteris person or thing.

We've already talked about how to remember '**ser**' as a characteristic through its use to describe "a being".

Spanish	English
Un ser	A being
Un ser humano	A human being

Incidently here we come across one of those happy moments when we get an adjective and a noun in one word. In th above '**humano** is an adjective -it is being used to describe what type of "being" we are talking about.

But it can also be used as a noun (the object):

Spanish	English
El humano	The human

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The forms of 'ser'

Spanish	English
Soy	I am (characteristic)
Soy estudiante	I am a student

'**Ser**' is very irregular but as with most languages (including English) such popular and well used verbs often ar

We'll pause here for a second because I have some good news. There are only 4 verbs in Spanish where the 'I' and now we have covered them all.

- '**voy**' - I go
- '**doy**' - I give
- '**estoy**' - I am (state)
- '**soy**' - I am (characteristic)

Hoorah!

Some more good news is that we have actually already covered some of the other forms of '**ser**' in earlier less first lesson:

Spanish	English

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Es posible	It is possible
Son doctores	They are doctors

And now we can work backwards to get 'we are' by using the rules we already know for discovering forms of verbs. We the '**on**' and add '**omos**'

Spanish	English
Somos	We are

Thinking about it this way means that it you ever forget the we form but remember the they form you know how to wo and this 'Thinking' approach will mean you remember forms much better over the long term.

The completely irregular one we haven't covered yet is:

Spanish	English
Eres	You (informal) are

Ser and Comó

With '**Estar**' we use comó to find out how someone is - what state they are in.

Spanish	English
¿Comó estás?	How are you? (informal)
¿Comó está?	How are you? (formal)
¿Comó están?	How are you guys?

When used with '**ser**' we are asking what a person or thing is like - what are its characteristics.

We do this sometimes in English - "How is he?" but from this question we don't know if the person is asking abo character. In Spanish the differentiation is clear because of the difference between using '**Estar**' and '**Ser**'.

Spanish	English
¿Comó es?	How is he / what is he like?

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➔ Lesson 32: Using 'Ser' and 'Estar' to cha

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Lesson 32: Using 'Ser' and 'Estar' to change meanings

Ser and Estar can often be used to create subtle or fundamental differences to a sentence. We'll see how in this lesson

At the end of the last lesson we saw how changing '**Estar** for **'ser**' can change the meaning of a sentence when asking person.

Spanish	English
¿Comó estás?	How are you? (informal)
¿Comó es?	How is he / what is he like?

We'll see more of that now.

aburrido - Bored and Boring

In Spanish '**aburrido**' can mean both "bored" and "boring" depending on how it us used but you can work out which b considering which one is a STATE and which one is a CHARACTERISTIC.

In English we use two different words, in Spanish we use one word but change its meaning with '**Estar** or **'ser**'.

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Spanish	English
Es aburrido	It is boring
Está aburrido	He is bored
Es aburrido	He is boring
Es aburrida	She is boring
Son aburridos	They are boring
Están aburridos	They are bored

Obviously that makes it pretty easy to insult someone if you mix up your '**Estar** and your **'ser'** but we'll come t a moment.

De - from

'**de**' actually has all sorts of uses in Spanish including both "from" and "of" but we'll come to rules on these late going to use it to mean "from" and after you have been in a Spanish speaking country for less than a day you w because of the phrases.

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Spanish	English
¿De dónde eres?	Where are you from?
¿De dónde es?	Where is he from?
¿De dónde son?	Where are they from?

'Free' as a state or characteristic

There are a few words in English and in Spanish which could be states or characteristics - "Free" is one of them. In En
"I am free" but it is not clear if we are talking about being "available" or about feeling a sense of "freedom".

Again in Spanish these English ambiguities are clearer thanks to '**Estar** for **'ser**'.

Spanish	English
Estoy libre	I am free (available)
Soy libre	I am free (I feel free)

If you want a sort of insurance to make sure you don't get things mixed up accidently you can use the Spanish word fo
'**persona**' - which, because it ends in 'a' we can be pretty confident is feminine.

Spanish	English
Soy una persona libre	I am a free person

'**Persona**' always goes with '**soy**' because we are saying "I am a person" so you can be sure you are expressing a cha
and using the right form of "to be".

Casado - Ser or Estar?

In most of the Spanish language it is clear what is a state ('**estar**') and what is a characteristic ('**ser**') but not a

There are areas where Spanish speakers are not fully in agreement and one of those is with '**Casado**' - "Marrie
characteristic - depends who you ask!

Using '**Persona**' makes it impossible to get this wrong.

Spanish	English
Soy una persona casada	I am a married person

And yes it is spelt '**Casada**' here because '**Persona**' is female, even if the person talking is male.

Incidently '**Casado**' means (if directly translated) "Housed" so a very old sexist meaning that lives on!

Ocupado - Ser or Estar?

'**Ocupado**' sounds like "occupied" and basically it is but in Spanish it is used mostly to describe being "busy". W
"I'm occupied with this" sometimes but more often we'll say "I'm busy with this".

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Spanish	English
Estoy ocupado	I am busy (at the moment)

But '**Soy ocupado**' (or '**Soy ocupada**' if you are a female) is actually bad Spanish when trying to say "I am generally learner at this level its impossible to know these small exceptions and that is why '**persona**' is so useful.

Spanish	English
Soy una persona ocupada	I am a busy person

And we always say '**Ocupada**' regardless of whether we are male or female because '**persona**' is feminine.

So also....

Spanish	English
Estamos ocupados	We are busy (at the moment)
Somos personas ocupadas	We are busy people

Preocupado - Ser or Estar?

When we say we are "preoccupied" with something it usually means it is taking too much of our time and energy - and that takes a lot of time and enery is being worried - which is what '**preocupado**' means!

Spanish	English
Estoy preocupada	I am worried (at the moment)
Está preocupado	He is worried (at the moment)
Es una persona preocupada	He is a worried person

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→ Lesson 33: More Ser and Estar us

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 33: More Ser and Estar usage examples

Ser and Estar both mean 'to be'. We use Ser for characteristics and Estar for States. Some adjectives (describing word change their meaning depending on which one we use.

In the last lesson we looked at how using '**aburrido**' with '**Estar** or **'ser**' can fundamentally change the meaning of the

Spanish	English
Está aburrido	He is bored
Es aburrido	He is boring

Listo - to be ready ... or .... to be smart

Some adjectives actually change their meaning almost completely depending whether they are being used with '**Estar**

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Spanish	English
Estoy listo	I am ready
Estamos listas	We are ready (all female group)
Soy listo	I am smart
Es listo	He is smart
Es lista	She is smart
Eres muy lista	You are very smart (talking to a female)

The underlining above is just a reminder of how the adjective changes depending on who is involved and follow pattern of 'o' being related to mascaline and 'a' being related to feminine.

Tan - So

"So" - as in "I am so tired" - is '**tan**'

Spanish	English
Estoy tan cansado	I (male) am so bored

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Spanish	English
Estoy tan cansada	I (female) am so bored

It will get very text heavy to show each male and female version and even to point them out all the time so now you k
difference just look out for them in the future.

Spanish	English
Estoy tan aburrido	I am so bored
Él está tan aburrido	He is so bored
Es tan aburrido	It is so boring
Son buenos	They are good (good people)
Es bueno	He is good (a good person)
Está bueno	He is attractive

So there we have bueno changing its meaning quite dramatically between '**Estar** and **'ser**'

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Spanish	English
Quiero saber comó está	I want to know how he is
Quiero saber comó es	I want to know how he is (what he is like)

Feliz - Happy

Here is one you may have come across because of '**Feliz Navidad**' - "Happy Christmas". We do have a very sir
English - "Felicity" which means happiness - but we rarely use it.

Of course now we know the word and we can see it ends 'ity' we already know the Spanish for happiness becau
do is take of the 'ity' and add 'idad'.

Spanish	English
Felicidad	Happiness

Another interesting thing we can take out of here is how the 'z' at the end '**feliz**' has changed to 'c' when we ex
This is a common pattern in Spanish including when we extend the word to get the plural so just keep an eye o
start noticing it everywhere!

Feliz with Ser and Estar

We say in the last lesson that you can't always use an adjective with 'Ser' even if it looks right. We can't say '**S**
'**Soy ocupada**' if you are a female) because it is bad Spanish while '**Soy aburrido** is fine.

There are no rules here, its just something you will pick up over time and as we covered earlier if you want to r
it right you can instead use the "persona" method for everything.

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Spanish	English
Estamos ocupados	We are busy (at the moment)
Somos personas ocupadas	We are busy people

But just for this exercise we can use '**Feliz**' with soy

Spanish	English
Estoy feliz	I am happy (at the moment)
Soy feliz	I'm a happy person
Soy una persona feliz	I'm a happy person

Lesson 34: English words ending 'ing' in

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There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 34: English words ending 'ing' in Spanish

In English we say 'I'm preparing the food tomorrow' to talk about something in the future. In Spanish making a verb e only refer to right now.

But before we dive into the detail let's learn a new verb.

Desayunar - to have breakfast

While in English we need to use 'have' to show what we are doing (or did) with the first mean of the day in Spanish th word verb a bit like "to lunch".

It also has the same routes as English even though it looks completely different. "Breakfast" means to "break" the "fas Spanish:

- '**des**' means "un".
- '**ayunar**' means "to fast".

Spanish	English
Desayunar	To have breakfast
Desayuno	I have breakfast / I'm having breakfast
El desayuno	The breakfast

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Esperar Recap

Now just a memory jogger on this verb so we can consider something with an 'ing' ending.

Spanish	English
Esperar	To wait / to hope
Espero	I wait / I'm waiting

Now if you notice we give two translations in English here. "I wait" and "I'm waiting". Ending verbs with "ing" is popular in English whereas in Spanish the simple present tense is usually used.

- '**lo hace mañana**' - DIRECT TRANSLATION: "he does it tomorrow"
- '**lo hace mañana**' - USUALLY TRANSLATED AS: "he is doing it tomorrow"

And this usual translation can confuse Spanish learners because Spanish does actually have an 'ing' ending for these verb endings **are only used when we want to show what we are doing right now at this moment**

But before we get to it we have to decide whether to use '**estar**' or '**ser**' as the verb to use for the am/is/are bi so the question is - Is this going to be a characterstic of a person or a state.

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I won't tell you that yet, if you have done the last few lessons you should be able to think it out!

Next up the verb ending changes:

- for 'ar' verbs we take off 'ar' and add 'ando'
- for 'er' and 'ir' verbs we take off the 'er' or the 'ir' and add 'iendo'.

Now because these sentences always start with "to be" the 'ando' or 'iendo' verb we are talking about never changes.

Spanish	English
Hablar	To speak
Hablo	I speak / I'm speaking
Estoy hablando	I'm speaking (right now)

So in describing what you are doing now both '**Hablo**' and '**Estoy hablando**' could be used. '**Estoy hablando**' is the c
if you want to emphasis the point - like when someone interrupts you.

Let's see that with another verb.

Spanish	English
Estoy esperando aquí	I'm waiting here (right now)

The real difference is that you can't say "I'm talking with her tomorrow" using the 'ando' ending or "I'm eating with he
using the 'iendo' ending. These endings are only for what is happening right now and they are less widely used becaus
only there if you want to emphasize the point. Otherwise you would just use the normal form of the verb like '**Hablo**'.

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Spanish	English
Preparar	To prepare
Preparo	I prepare / I'm preparing
Lo preparo mañana	I'm preparing it tomorrow
Lo preparo más tarde	I'm preparing it later
Estoy preparando	I'm preparing (right now)
Lo estoy preparando	I'm preparing it (right now)
Estoy preparando lo	I'm preparing it (right now)

Just a reminder there at the end that the '**lo**' placement is flexible. You can stick to putting it before the change
aware you might hear it at the end even though the second verb is a changed verb.

Back to breakfast!

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Spanish	English
Estamos desayunando	We are having breakfast (right now)

Now we said

- for 'ar' verbs we take off 'ar' and add 'ando'
- for 'er' and 'ir' verbs we take off the 'er' or the 'ir' and add 'iendo'.

So for a verb like '**comer**' ("to eat"):

Spanish	English
Estoy comiendo	I'm eating (right now)
Está comiendo	He is eating (right now)

And with '**vender**' ("to sell"):

Spanish	English
Lo venden	They sell it
Lo venden mañana	They are selling it tomorrow
Están vendiendo lo	They are selling it (right now)
Lo están vendiendo	They are selling it (right now)

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➜ Lesson 35: 'ing' Practice - Being, Leavir

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Lesson 35: 'ing' Practice - Being, Leaving and Buying

More ways to use the 'ing' ending on verbs and how the meaning changes depending on the use of 'Estar' or 'Ser' befo

But before we get started a little practice on finding words.

Sincerity

As we've covered before if we have an English word ending "ity" we can find the Spanish by removing the "ity" and ad

Spanish	English
Sinceridad	Sincerity

Now from here there is no hard and fast rule to finding the Spanish word for "Sincere" but if we were in a situation wh to guess we would take off the '**idad**' and see if it sounded Spanish enough. If it didn't we would add an 'o' to the end we are female!).

We might be wrong but at least we stand a chance of being right than not saying anthing at all. In this case however . right!

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Spanish	English
Sincero	sincere

Sincero - state of characteristic

Next up if we had to say that someone is sincere we need to know whether to use '**estar**' (state) or '**ser**' (chara verb "to be".

Now its fair to say being sincerer could be both what someone is now (a state) or how someone generally is (a unless it is clear whether we are referring to a state or a characteristic, to remember which "to be" to use we h concept of "being sincere".

And as an overall concept "being sincere" is a characteristic.

Spanish	English
Soy sincera	I am sincere (female)
Somos sinceras	We are sincere (female group)

Now that doesn't mean there isn't a state of sincerity. We're talking about the default. But if you wanted to poi being sincere right now you would say, as we do in English, "I am being sincere.

This means finding the 'ing' form of '**ser**' by using one of the following rules.

- for 'ar' verbs we take off 'ar' and add 'ando'
- for 'er' and 'ir' verbs we take off the 'er' or the 'ir' and add 'iendo'.

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And now because we are talking about a state we need to use '**Estar**'.

Spanish	English
Estoy siendo sincero	I am being sincere
Estamos siendo honestos	We are being honest

Salir recap

Now its just important to remember we don't always need a "to be". When we say "I'm leaving" in Spanish the "to be" the verb. We only need it when we want to express a state or a characteristic.

Spanish	English
Salgo pronto	I'm leaving soon
Salgo mañana	I'm leaving tomorrow
Estoy saliendo	I'm leaving (right now)

Most importantly we have to watch out for any negative language transfer from English because in English we use the far more widely than just to explain "right now".

Comprar recap

Let's go over another verb we've already used.

Spanish	English
Comprar	to buy
Los compro	I buy them / I'm buying them
Los compro mañana	I'm buying them tomorrow
Los compro la semana que viene	I'm buying them next week
Los estoy comprando ahora	I'm buying them now (at this moment)
Estoy comprando los ahora	I'm buying them now (at this moment)

Now if your wondering how you are going to remember these 'ing' endings this is what worked for me:

There is a cheesey song by Enrique Iglesias - Bialando. You don't need to understand the words at the stage bu contains a lot of different types of "dancing" - it should do because '**Bailando**' means "dancing".

So if I ever want to remember how verbs end when I need the "ing" ending I think back to this video about "da remember the name of the song is '**Bialando**' which means "dancing" - that's my hook!.

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Lesson 36: The future tense using 'I will'

We've seen ways to talk about the future using the present tense - using future context or 'I'm going to'. But there is a tense in Spanish the same as the 'I will' structure in English

Recap - talking about the future

OK, let's just do a quick reminder of what we have learned so far to talk about the future.

Future Context

We can simply use the present tense but add some future context

Spanish	English
Desayuno con ellos mañana	I am having breakfast with them tomorrow

I am going to ....

Where we don't have future context we can use "going to":

Spanish	English
Voy a desayunar con ellos	I am going to have breakfast with them

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We can still use the future context here if we wanted to be more specific about when in the future.

Spanish	English
Voy a desayunar con ellos mañana	I am going to have breakfast with them tom

The Spanish future tense using "will"

This tense is actually based on the "I have" tense that we have already covered for talking about the past.

There we looked at '**haber**' and took out the two sounds - 'e' and 'a' to get the various forms - and start with 'e

Spanish	English
He	I have (gone/done/said/etc.)

And to change "I" to "we" we did the very standard spanish thing of taking off the 'e' and changing it to 'emos'

Spanish	English

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Hemos	We have (gone/done/said/etc.)

Then we moved on to the 'a' sound:

Spanish	English
Ha	He/she/it/you(formal) has/have

And did the very standard change we use a lot in Spanish to get they - an 'n' ending - and you informal - a 's' ending.

Spanish	English
Han	They / you guys have
Has	You (informal) have

Remember remembering this way will be far more effective in the longer term than just trying to memorise the forms. out the verb takes mental energy which causes what you do to sing far deeper into your memory. Slower at first, faste run.

Let's just look at a few examples:

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Spanish	English
He dormido	I have slept
Hemos dormido	We have slept
Ha dormido	He has slept
Lo han recomendado	They have recommended it

Using 'haber' endings to get the future tense

So once you know the past tense using "I have" ... you actually know the future tense! How? Because you take 'he', 'an', 'as' and put them on the end of the to form of the verb to get the future!

Spanish	English
Comeré	I will eat

Some takeaways here:

- Obviously the spelling is not the same but the pronounciation is (well you can't have everything!). Howeve spoken as it is written so if you remember how to say it you will remember how to write it.
- The accent is on the last syllable and we can remember this by the accident being pushed into the future, end of the verb.

Spanish	English

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Comeremos	We will eat
Comerá	He/she/you (formal) will eat
Comerás	You (informal) will eat
Comerán	They/you guys will eat

Ir in the future

'**Ir**' - "to go" - in the present tense was very irregular but in the future tense it isn't

Spanish	English
Iré	I will go
Iremos	We will go
Irá	He/she/you (formal) will go
Irás	You (informal) will go
Irán	They/you guys will go
Irán a Iran	They/you guys will go to Iran

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And there at the end is a really great way to remember how to say "they/you guys will go" and learn the name of a co

Now the same rules apply as always for making things into questions. Its all just about how you say it:

Spanish	English
¿Irás?	Will you (informal) go?
¿No irás?	Won't you (informal) go?
¿Por qué no irás?	Why won't you (informal) go?

The future with other verbs

So let's see this future tense in use with other verbs

Spanish	English
Encontrar	To find

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Encontraré	I will find
Lo encontraré	I will find it
Lo encontraremos	We will find it
Lo encontrará	He/She will find it
Los encontrará	He/She will find them

And with a reflexive verb - a verb you can do to yourself.

Spanish	English
Me quedo	I remain / I stay
Me quedaré	I will stay
Me quedaré aquí	I will stay here

And some more

Spanish	English
Prepararé	I will prepare
Esperaré	I will wait
Organizara	He will organize
Organizaran	They will organize
Estaré cansada	I will be tired (female)

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And now something you might find familiar - how to say "it will be" using '**ser**' means adding an 'a' to the end a

Spanish	English
Sera	It will be
Que sera sera	What will be will be

A final note on the future tense

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It is not used so much in Spanish as it is in English. Most of the time people use the present tense with some future cc "going to" form.

You'll find it is generally only used to emphasise a point - "I will eat" - I'm definitely going to eat.

➔ Lesson 37: 'Lo' and 'le' - 'him' and 'to him' e

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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Lesson 37: 'Lo' and 'le' - 'him' and 'to him' explained

Knowing when to use 'lo' and when to use 'le' is one of the more tricky areas of Spanish but easy enough once we get around a few concepts.

We'll consider this all with the verb '**dar**' - "to give" - so let's just practice putting that verb together in the future tens

Remember in the last lesson we covered how you could know all its forms by following some set rules (rather than me if you do that you should get this

Spanish	English
Daré	I will give
Daremos	We will give
Dara	He/she will give
Darán	They/you guys will give
Daras	You (informal) will give

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Now if we look at what seems to be a difficult sentence - "Will you guys give it to me?" - we first need to think about h in Spanish in basic terms - in other words as a statement pronounced as a question: "You guys will give it to me?"

Then the word order (for which we can use the "melody" rule: '**Me lo dí**' (I gave it to myself) which sounds like "to me it you guys will give?"

Spanish	English
¿Me lo darán?	Will you guys give it to me?

So what is a long and complex sentence in English is very short and simple in Spanish.

One thing we do have to watch out for is the '**lo**' because if the word for the thing we are talking about is femin need to use '**la**'

Spanish	English
¿Me la darán?	Will you guys give it to me?

Just a short note of clarity here - in English we often use "Will you give it to me?" the same as "Can you give it get this cross over in Spanish. "Will you ..." very much means "Are you going to ...". If you want to ask "Can y use '**Poder**'.

OK - back to giving! Let's try another sentence - "They will give you something".

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Again think out the word order and start with the verb - "to you they will give something".

Spanish	English
Te darán algo	They will give you (informal) something
Te lo darán	They will give it to you
Nos lo darán	They will give it to us
No nos lo darán	They will not give it to us

Me, te, nos

What's clear here is that these small words - me, te, nos, can have wide ranging meanings:

- '**me**' - me, to me, for me, myself
- '**te**' - you, to you, for you, yourself
- '**nos**' - us, to us, for us, ourselves

It all just depends where they are in the sentence.

Spanish	English
Me doy	I give myself

While we're talking about this now is a good time to understand a slightly strange way to say "I realize" in Spanish. Yo this as '**Me doy cuenta**' which literally means "I give myself account" or more smoothly "I take account".

There is a Spanish verb - '**realizar**' which does translate as "to realize" but only in the sense of making something hap realized the project". To realize something youself you need to "take accoun if it" and this is a phrase you will hear a lo Spanish speaking world!

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Spanish	English
Me doy cuenta	I realize
Te das cuenta	You realize
¿Te das cuenta?	Do you realize?
Nos damos cuenta	We realize

So me, te and nos stay the same even though what they literally mean can change.

But for the "he" and "them" we do see a change form '**lo / la**' to '**le**' and '**los / las**' to '**les**' when we are referr "to her" or "to them".

So if we say "I give her [something]" in English we are really saying "I give to her [something]" but the "to" ha the English language.

In Spanish we need to think if that "to" exists and if it does we'll use '**le**' instead of '**lo / la**' and '**les**' instead of

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Spanish	English
Los doy	I give them (the things)
Les doy	I give (to) them
Les doy algo	I give (to) them something
Le he hablado	I have spoken to him/her/you (formal)
Le hemos hablado	We have spoken to him/her/you (formal)
Le han hablado	They have spoken to him/her/you (formal)
Les han hablado	They have spoken to them / you guys

Le and Les with 'Cocinar' - to cook

You might have remembered in an earlier lesson we came across the word for "kitchen" - '**Cocina**'. All we need to do i to the end of that and we have "to cook". We'll use this to practice the 'le' and 'les' concepts

It takes a bit of practice to get this "to" idea flowing. All the time we need to consider is something being done "to" the "for" the person or is the person the action itself:

- INDIRECT: "He is cooking for him" - use 'le'
- DIRECT: "He is cooking him!" - use 'lo'

Now remember this doesn't affect me, te and nos - they will always be the same. This is just for lo, la, los and las.

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Spanish	English
Me cocina algo	He is cooking me something
Nos cocina algo	He is cooking us something
Te cocina algo	He is cooking you something
Le cocina algo	He is cooking him something
Les cocina algo	He is cooking them something
Los cocina	He is cooking them (the things)
Nos las cocina	He is cooking them (the feminine things) for us
Le hablo	I speak to him

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Les hablo	I'm speaking to them
Les hablan	They are speaking to them

➔ Lesson 38: When 'le' and 'les' bec

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Lesson 38: When 'le' and 'les' become 'se'

We've seen how 'lo' becomes 'le' in certain situations to show the difference between 'he' and 'him'. Now we'll see how becomes 'se' to move from 'him' to 'himself'

A quick Recap

So we have seen that 'me', 'te' and ;nos' can have lots of different meanings:

- '**me**' - me, to me, for me, myself
- '**te**' - you, to you, for you, yourself
- '**nos**' - us, to us, for us, ourselves

But when we talk about "he" and "him", "she" and "her", "they" and "them" there are differences as there are in Englis

- '**él**' - he
- '**lo**' - him
- '**le**' - to him (or her)

Spanish	English
Él ve	He sees
Lo veo	I see it him
Le he hablado	I have spoken to him

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And we get a similar pattern for "her"

- '**ella**' - he
- '**la**' - her
- '**le**' - to her (or him)

And for "they" (here using the masculine form):

- '**ellos**' - them
- '**Los**' - them (males)
- '**les**' - to them (males and females)

Spanish	English
Ellos me ven	They see me
Los veo	I see them (group of males/mixed or masculine/mixed thi
Les han hablado	They have spoken to them / you guys

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Tú and Te recap

And just a quick reminder on this. '**Tú**' does mean "you" as well but if you would say the same sentence using "him" y use '**te**' - something we don't change in English:

- "You see me"
- "I see you"
- "He see me"
- "I see him"

Spanish	English
Tú ves	You (informal) see
Te quiero	I love you

Think about the he/him forms in English:

- "He sees"
- "I love him"

So if in English the "He" would change to "him" then in Spanish the 'Tú' would change to 'te'.

That's very slow to think through at first but its important to do in order to always get it right. Over time as your brain get familiar with this thinking it will get faster and faster at doing it.

Him and Himself

What we haven't covered is "himself", "herself" and "themselves". Again, remember we already have this covered for and "us" because they never change. '**te**' can mean "you" (when you would use "him" in the same sentence to talk ab person"), "yourself" or to "you".

So the good news here is that "himself", "herself" and "themselves" all become the same word - '**se**'!

So:

- '**Lo**' and '**la**' became '**le**' to say "him" or "her"
- '**Los**' and '**las**' became '**les**' to say "them"

Now:

- '**Le**' becomes '**se**' to say "himself" or "herself"
- '**Les**' becomes '**se**' to say "themselves"

The easy way to remember this is that "se" is the first two letters of "selves".

Spanish	English
Me hablo	I speak to myself
Se habla	He/she speaks to himself/herself

Now of course with '**se**' meaning so many different things you might need to clarify who you are talking about i context!

Spanish	English
Él se habla	He speaks to himself
Ella se habla	She speaks to herself

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Spanish	English
Se hablan	They speak to themselves

Them, themselves and They

So if we remember the "to" rule we know to use '**les**':

Spanish	English
Les hablan	They speak to them

Quedar recap

Now you'll remember that Spanish has a lot of "reflexive" verbs. We sort of do this sometimes in English - "I'll sit myse when we only need to say "I'll sit".

In Spanish explaining who the action is being done to is far more common and we saw this earlier with the verb '**Quec**

Spanish	English
Me quedo	I stay (myself)
Nos quedamos	We stay (ourselves)
Te quedas	You stay (yourself)
¿Te quedas?	Are you staying?
¿No te quedas?	Aren't you staying?
¿Por qué no te quedas?	Why aren't you staying?

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Although it is mostly obvious from the form the verb and the use of 'me', 'te' and 'nos' who is doing the staying actual words for "I", "you" and "we" to emphasise the point:

Spanish	English
Yo me quedo	I stay (myself)
Nosotros nos quedamos	We stay (ourselves)
Nosotras nos quedamos	We (all female group) stay (ourselves)
Tú te quedas	You stay (yourself)

But we only covered I, you and us. Now we can go further and use "himself" and "themselves":

Spanish	English

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Se queda	He/she stays (himself/herself)
Se quedan	They stay (themselves)

Putting it all together

OK - lets consider these responsive verbs with other elements of Spanish we've already learnt.

Spanish	English
Quiero quedarme	I want to stay

Remember that '**me**' either belongs "before the changed verb or after the unchanged verb (if one exists)" which is why moved to the end in this sentence. A to form of a verb exists in the sentence.

Spanish	English
Quiere quedarse	He/She/you (formal) wants to stay
Ella quiere quedarse	She wants to stay (emphasising 'she')
Quieren quedarse	They / you guys want to stay
Ellas quieren quedarse	They (female group) want to stay
Ustedes quieren quedarse	You guys want to stay

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Now if you dabble in a dictionary you will find '**quedarse**' translated to "to stay" but no mention of the other endings l '**quedarme**' but the dictionary is only giving out a single form in the same way as we would say in English "one was of Royal Blood :)

But the dictionary is a handy place to go because if you see an entry for '**quedar**' (and you will) and next to it '**quedarse**' you know you are dealing with a reflexive verb.

To realize - recap

In the last lesson we looked at how the Spanish verb "to realize" actually means to make something happen - t but to say "I realize" as in "I understand" they say "I give myself account".

Spanish	English
Me doy cuenta	I realize
Te das cuenta	You realize
¿Te das cuenta?	Do you realize?
Nos damos cuenta	We realize

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So let's just expand that with what we have covered here:

Spanish	English
Se da cuenta	She realizes
Ella se da cuenta	She realizes (emphasising she)
No se dan cuenta	They don't realize
No se dan cuenta	You guys don't realize

➔ Lesson 39: With, for, to - Prep

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Lesson 39: With, for, to - Prepositions

How to handle with him/her/you/me, for him/her/you/me and to him/her/you/me - or as these small words are knowr prepositions

Now thanks to some clever thinking (not!) of the British Government I never did grammar at school which means whe through grammar type words like "preposition" around I have little idea what they are talking about!

But grammar is useful for learning another language so here is one word we do need to know. Prepositions refer to wo "to", "for" and "with" and this reference can be remembered because "pre" means "before" and all these small words a before the person or thing you are talking about and they represent movement or a "position".

Con - with

We actually have '**con**' in use within the English language - "Consequence" means "with sequence".

With its Spanish use though we have a fundamental difference on how we use it when talking about being with a perso saw in an earlier lesseon '**lo**' can be used to express "him".

Spanish	English
Lo veo	I see him

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But we also said this is only used when we are expressing "to him". "I see him" - "I am looking to him".

With '**con**' there is no such movement going on so we say "with he".

Spanish	English
Con él	With him
Con ella	With her
Con ellos	With them (male/mixed group)
Con ellas	With them (female group)
Con nosotros	With us (male/mixed group)
Con nosotras	With us (female group)
Con usted	With you (formal)
Con ustedes	With you guys

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Para - for

'**Para**' is used in exactly the same way (because all "prepositions" act the same way).

Spanish	English
Para él	For him
Para ella	For her
Para ellos	For them (male/mixed group)
Para nosotros	For us (male/mixed group)

There are two exceptions to the preposition rule of saying "for he" or "with he" and that is when using "me" or the info

Spanish	English
Para mi	For me
Para ti	For you (informal)

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De - of

Spanish	English
De él	From him
De ella	From her
De mi	From me
De ti	From you (informal)
De ellos	From them (mixed/male group)
De nosotros	From us (mixed/male group)
De ustedes	From you guys

So we can start moving these into sentences straight away

Spanish	English
¿Es de ustedes?	Is it from you guys?

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Es para ustedes	It is for you guys
Está con ustedes	It is with you guys

Yes - remember when we are talking about a location we are talking about a state which means we use '**Estar**' and no

Avoiding the preposition - Hacer and Decir recap

Now we know the literal prepositions but how often do they actually get used?

Spanish	English
Me hace un favor	He is doing me a favor
Le hace un favor	He is doing her a favor
Quiero decirle	I want to tell him/her
Le quiero decir	I want to tell him/her
Lo quiero decir	I want to say it
Les compro	I am buying for them

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What you can see here is that in many Spanish sentences the use of '**lo**' or '**le**' actually replaces the need to say "for",

Now you can say both of these:

Spanish	English
Les compro	I am buying for them
Compro para ellos	I am buying for them

... and you would be fully understood but everyday Spanish uses the '**Les compro**' form - in fact if you want a
remember it is that everyday Spanish tries to avoid using prepositions!

Spanish	English
Me lo compra	He buys it for me
Me lo compran	They buy it for me
Me los compran	They buy them for me

... and Spanish will avoid the preposition to such an extent that some phrases can be very ambiguous ...

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Spanish	English
Me lo compra	He buys it for me
Me lo compra	He buys it from me

... so the context of the overall situation is used to determine what is being meant and only if the context is not clear c using prepositions.

Generally we use prepositions a lot in English and you will see them in Spanish ... but far less.

➜ Lesson 40: More prepositions - with, to,

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 40: More prepositions - with, to, of, from

Every language uses prepositions slightly differently when expressing certain concepts. In English we say 'about you', we say 'in you'

Discovering these different uses can either be seen as a hurdle or as something fascinating. If you spend a little time t "why?" on each occassion that you find a difference you will find learning much easier in the long term.

For exampe in English we say "I fall in love with you", In Spanish we say "I fall in love of you" and there is a philosoph here to think about. In Spanish we recognise the process of falling in love is one sided - "I am in love of you" rather th English where we attempt to make it a two way event by using "with" even if the feeling is only one sided!

If you have ever done any reading into Mindfulness or even basic Budhism you will have come across the concepts of " "me". You'll notice these are far more evident in Spanish than in English when looking at prepositions as well as verbs like" which is in a lesson not far after this one!

So with that said lets fall in love ...

enamorarse - to fall in love

Of course '**enamorarse**' is not a verb because it doesn't end 'ar', 'ir' or 'er' but the 'se' on the end is a signal that this reflexcive verb - it is something you do to yourself - and the actual verb is then '**enamorar**'.

The closer English translation is really "to enamor" and it is perhaps better to remember it this way because in Spanish recognizing that "you enamor me" in the way we express this verb.

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Spanish	English
Me enamoro	I enamor myself / I fall in love
Me enamoro de ti	I enamor myself of you / I fall in love with yo
Me enamoro de él	I fall in love with him
Estoy enamorando me	I'm falling in love
Me estoy enamorando de él	I'm falling in love with him

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Those last two just point out the flexibility of where you can place '**me**'.

Pensar

We covered '**pensar**' earlier which is the verb "to think" and one we can remember thourgh "pensive" because be when we are thinking.

In Spanish we say "I think in you" rather than "I think about you".

Spanish	English

Pienso en ti	I think about you

Again we are seeing the 'e' in '**pensar**' splitting to 'ie' because we put the accent on it while it doesn't happen in the "v
because the accent goes on the penultimate syllable which becomes the 'a'.

Spanish	English
Pensamos en ti	We think about you
Pensamos en ella	We think about her

And remember we use 'ella' because we are not doing something "to" her. If we were it would be "le".

Soñar - to dream

'**Soñar**' is an especially interesting one because in English we say "I dream about you" while in Spanish we say "I drea
you".

Perhaps here there is a trace, in Spanish, of ancient thinking (and actually more modern thinking in certain beliefs) tha
humans believe others are actively in our dreams.

Spanish	English
Soñar	To dream
Sueño	I dream
Soñamos	We dream
Sueño con ella	I dream about her
Sueña con él	He dreams about him

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Conmigo and Contigo

We said in the last lesson that '**con** means "with" and we can remember that because we see it in English - "Co
"with sequence".

We also saw how you can say '**con él**' to mean with him. There are two exceptions to this:

Spanish	English
Conmigo	With me
Contigo	With you
¿Quieres venir conmigo?	Do you want to come with me?
¿No quieres venir conmigo?	Don't you want to come with me?

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¿Por qué no quieres venir conmigo?	Why don't you want to come with me?
Tienes que venir conmigo	You have to come with me
¿Puedes venir conmigo?	Can you come with me?

So lets have a look at that concept with prepositions

Spanish	English
Sueño contigo	I dream about you
Voy contigo	I'm going with you
Depende de ella	It depends on her

Let's try a mega sentence: "It depends on if she wants to go" by breaking it down:

- "It depends" - '**Depende**'
- "on" (or more literally "of") - **de**
- "if" - '**si**
- "she wants" - '**quiere**'
- "to go" - '**ir**'

Spanish	English
Depende de si quiere ir	It depends on if she wants to go

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➜ Lesson 41: Will, w

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No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

Lesson 41: Will, would and itself

We've covered the future tense in a number of ways. Time for a quick recap and then how to say 'I would' (conditional you need to use 'itself' with some verbs

Ways to talk about the future - recap

In previous lessons we've talked about three ways to talk about the future

- Present tense using 'to go' - "I am going to dance"
- Present tense with a future context - "I am dancing tomorow"
- Using 'will' - "I will dance"

Spanish	English
Vamos a bailar	We are going to dance
Vamos a bailar más tarde	We are going to dance later
Bailamos más tarde	We are dancing later
Bailaremos	We will dance

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Using the present tense options is more popular in Spanish than using "will" but its there and you might hear it or war from time to time to emphasize a point.

Would

But another popular way to talk about the future (in any language) is to use "would" and it is surprisingly easy

To get "would" add '**ía**' to the end of the to form of the verb for I/he/she/it/you (formal).

Spanish	English
Bailaría	I/he/she/you (formal) would dance

The remaining forms follow the Spanish patterns - 'amos' for we, 'an' for they and 'as' for you informal:

Spanish	English
Bailaríamos	I/he/she/you (formal) would dance
Bailarían	They / you guys would dance

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Spanish	English
Bailarías	You (informal) would dance

Now its worth holding up here for a second and noticing the common characteristics of "will" and "would":

- All verbs - 'ar', 'er' and 'ir' are treated the same
- They both add thing onto the 'to form' - this is really important because we will come across the '**ía**' sound again - means "I used to dance").
- They both push the accent to the end of the verb - or as you can imagine it pushing the accent into the future.

Spanish	English
Ir	To go
Iría	I/he/she/it/you (formal) would go
No iría	She wouldn't go
Comería	I would eat
Comería pero no tengo tiempo	I would eat but I don't have time

Adding the concept of 'itself'

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We've talked a number of times about **reflexive** verbs - verbs where you are doing something to yourself - like when yourself down". We don't need the "yourself" but in English but we do need it in Spanish.

We've also talked about how to find verbs even if we don't know them - for example "to transform":

- Is there a 'tion' version in English? Yes - "transformation"
- So there is a Spanish version - '**transformación**'
- Take off the '**ción** and add '**ar** to get '**transformar** - "to transform"

"Transform" is one of these reflexive verbs and the clue is in thinking if it is possible to be reflexive in English - "It tran itself into a flower". Again we didn't need the "itself" but the fact that we could put it in there tells us it is proba in Spanish.

Spanish	English
Transformaría	It would transform (something else)
Transformaría la situación	It would transform the situation
Se transformaría	It would get transformed

One important point here with reflexive verbs is that we are not saying it is doing the action. It may be getting that does not mean it is the thing that is doing the transforming.

Let's think about that with a new verb "to contaminate". To find the Spanish verb just go through the steps abo know we have "Contamination" in English.

Spanish	English

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Spanish	English
Contamina	It contaminates (other things)
Se contamina	It gets contaminated
Se contaminaría	It would get contaminated

I would imagine

Now we know how to use "would" and we know how to find verbs if the English has a "tion" version we actually have e
we need to get to that very common of phrases "I would imagine".

Spanish	English
Me imaginaria	I would imagine

In this particular case the '**me**' for myself is optional just as it is in English - "I would imagine myself that ...".

So let's try this with a mega sentence - "I would imagine that he doesn't want to go" - by, as always, breaking it down

- I would imagine - '**Me imaginaria**'
- that - '**que**'
- he doesn't want - '**no quiere**'
- to go - '**ir**'

Spanish	English
Me imaginaria que no quiere ir	I would imagine that he doesn't want to go

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➜ Lesson 42: To like, I like, I would like

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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Lesson 42: To like, I like, I would like, I could

We actually have all the tools to handle a verb such as 'to like' except that in Spanish we don't say 'I like' - we say 'It p
which means we need to think about how we handle the verb a little differently

I get quite philosophical in this area because it shows a "mindfulness" in the Spanish lanuguage that does not exist in

In English we say "I like the car", in Spanish "The car pleases me". Its a recognition that the car does something to yo
than you doing something to the car and a line of thinking which underlies Mindfulness, Budhism and some more enlig
ways of thinking.

Gustar - to like

From a learning point of view it means we only have two forms of the verb to learn for most situations.

- "It pleases (me/you/her/him/them/us)"
- "They please (me/you/her/him/them/us)"

Spanish	English
Gusta	It pleases
Me gusta	It pleases me (I like it)
Me gusta mucho	It pleases me alot (I like it alot)

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Obviously this means you want to avoid the very common error some learners make:

Spanish	English
Me gusto	I please me (I like me)

When trying to say they like a certain thing because they follow the standard Spanish rule of replacing the 'ar' o
get the I form.

So the only time we need to change the verb ending is when we talk about "it" pleasing you or "them" pleasing

Spanish	English
Me gustan	They please me (I like them)

I would - the 'ia' sound recap

So we saw the key sound in "I would" is '**ia**' being added to the end of the verb:

Spanish	English

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Hablaría	I/he/she/it/you (formal) would speak
Hablaríamos	We would speak
Hablarían	They would speak
No hablarían	They wouldn't speak

I would like

And so we know exactly how to say "it would" and "they would" which we need to express things like "It would please like)" and "They would please me (They would like)".

Spanish	English
Me gustaría	It would please me (I would like)
Me gustaría comer ahora	It would please me to eat now (I would like to eat now)
Nos gustaría comer ahora	It would please us to eat now (We would like to eat now)

Of course we do sometimes use this way of talking in English but usually only in "Old English" or to be very elegant. S we see the elegant side of English is the everyday side of Spanish!

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Spanish	English
Me gustaría verte	It would please me to see you (I would like to see you)

I will be able - I could

'**Poder**' as we've seen means "to be able" so when we talk about it in the future tense we literally say things lik which you can also do in English ... but more normally we say "I could".

So applying our 'ia' rule for "would" we should be taking off the 'er' and adding 'ería' to get '**Podería**'. HOWEVE those verbs so commonly used in everyday life that it has evolved a little over time.

The 'e' sound in the middle slows the speaker down and so over time it dropped out and we are left with:

Spanish	English
Podría	I/he/she/it/you (formal) could
Podrían	They / you guys could
Podrías	You (informal) could
Podriamos	We (informal) could

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¿Podrias venir a mi casa?	Could you come to my house?
¿Podrias decirme algo?	Could you tell me something?

And now a mega sentence - "Could you tell me if you want to come?" - which we handle as always with a break down

- "Could you tell me" - '**Podrías decirme**'
- "if" - '**si**'
- "you want" - '**quieres**'
- "to come" - '**venir**'

Spanish	English
¿Podrias decirme si quieres venir?	Could you tell me if you want to come?

➜ Lesson 43: I would,

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There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 43: I would, I should

We saw in the last lesson how 'I could' was a little irregular because of its common use. The other verb with irregularit that is widely used - 'haber'

I would have using 'haber'

Again to follow the standard rule and find "I would have" we would take off the 'er' and add 'ería' to get '**habería**' but time '**podería**' lost its 'e' to become '**podría**' ("I would be able / I could") so '**habería**' also lost its 'e' to become '**hab** would have").

Spanish	English
Habría	I/he/she/it/you (formal) would have

So now we can make conditional sentences like "I would have gone". The first step is to remember the rule for any ve irregulars!) that comes after 'haber':

- For 'ar' verbs take off the 'ar' and add 'ado'
- For 'er' and 'ir' verbs take off the 'er'/'ir' and add 'ido'

In the case of "to go", '**ir**' is the whole verb but we take off the 'ir' anyway, add the 'ido' and get '**ido**'! - "gone".

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Spanish	English
Habría ido	I/he/she/it/you (formal) would have gone
Habriamos comido	We would have eaten
Habriamos podido ir	We would have been able to go
Habrían podido comer	They would have been able to eat
Habrían venido a comer	They would have come to eat

Note that 'a' in the last phrase because "to come" is a verb of motion so we always add an extra 'a' (meaning " connecting to another to form verb to reflect that.

I would have liked

Now if '**gustar**' is not really "to like" but "to be pleasing" then we need to think through how we say "I would h would have pleased to me".

Spanish	English

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Me habría gustado	It would have pleased me / I would have liked it
Nos habría gustado	It would have pleased us / We would have liked it
Nos habrían gustado	They would have pleased us / We would have liked them

The key here is always to start with main verb - "It would have" / "They would have" - and build out from there.

Should

Getting "should" is not that obvious ... until we think about it! In English "I should" comes from "I must" and we know already - '**deber**' - from "debt", "I owe to ...".

Unlike English, in Spanish there is no strange change.

Spanish	English
Debería	I/he/she/it/you (formal) should
Deberías venir a mi casa	You should come to my house
Deberías venir a mi casa a comer	You should come to my house to eat

Note once again we have this 'a' because '**venir**' is a verb of motion and even though the two verbs - '**venir**' and '**con**
interrupted by '**a mi casa**' it is still seen as two verbs (in their to form) next to each other and the first one is a verb c

Its also important to remember that word order can change just as it does in English - "You should come to my house
"You should come to eat at my house" - without changing the meaning.

Spanish	English
Deberías venir a comer a mi casa	You should come to eat at my house

When creating sentences or coming across sentences its important to carry out your own mental exercise of re
orders so in real life situations you are not thrown just because you here a word order that was not in the text

OK - let's expand 'should'

Spanish	English
Deberiamos	We should
Deberiamos hablar	We should speak
Deberiamos hablarlo	We should speak about it
Deberiamos hablarle	We should speak to him
Deberiamos hablarles	We should speak to them

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Deberiamos hablar con él	We should speak with him
Deberiamos hablar con ella	We should speak with her

This second form '**Deberiamos hablar con ella**' takes out the ambiguity that we get with '**Demeriamos hablarle**' w refer to him, her or you (formal).

would give

We've already covered the verb "to give" and as we know the rule for changing it to 'would' is to add 'ía' we know "wou

Spanish	English
Daría	I would give
Darían	They / you guys would give
Me darían	They / you guys would give me
Me lo darían	They / you guys would give me it

And there in that last phrase we see the "Medlody" rule again - '**Me lo dí**' means "I gave myself" but it sounds like "Me that's a great way to remember the order of '**me**' and '**lo**'.

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➔ Lesson 44: This, that and these ar

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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Lesson 44: This, that and these and those

We've already come across 'this' with 'esta noche' which although it translates literally ast 'this night' is used more to s
In this lesson we'll recap and see that, these and those!

But before we begin let's recap a concept:

Masculine, Feminine and Words ending 'ma'

We've already talked how:

- Worde ending in 'o' are generally masculine
- Words ending in 'a' are genuinely feminine
- but in 'ma' are masculine

This last set came from Greek where they are nuetral but as Spanish does not have a nuetral they were absorbed as n

Spanish	English
El problema	The problem
El systema	The system
El paradigma	The Paradigm
El diagrama	The diagram
El esquema	The scheme (outline/diagram)

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On that last one remember - as we covered in a previous lesson - that Spanish really doesn't like words startin
a consonant so normally in this situation you find a 'e' has been stuck on the front.

Exceptions

Of course there are a handful of exceptions to these rules

Spanish	English
El planeta	The planet
Un planeta	A planet
Los planetas	The planets

This and That - These and Those

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The words for "This", "That", "These" and "Those" are also affected by the gender of the word.

Spanish	English
Los autos	The cars
Este autos	This car
Las noches	The nights
Esta noche	This night / tonight

Now remove the 't' from '**Este**' or '**Esta**' and you get "that".

Spanish	English
Ese auto	That car
Quiero ese auto	I want that car

So let's just break off to have a go at a mega sentence: "I don't want that car because it is very big".

- "I don't want" - '**No quiero**'
- "that car" - '**ese coche**'
- "because" - '**porque**'
- "it is very big" - '**es muy grande**'

Spanish	English
No quiero ese auto porque es muy grande	I don't want that car because it is very big

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So back to this and that!

Spanish	English
Esa noche	That night
Esas noches	Those nights

And finally 'these'

In the feminine form there is consistancy:

- la ("the" - feminine words)
- esta ("this")
- esa ("that")
- estas ("these")
- esas ("those").

The 'a' is a constant but although it is not that straightforward in the masculine we can still create a mental pat

- el ("the" - masiculine words)
- este ("this")

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- ese ("that")
- lo ("it" - masucline words)
- estos ("these")
- esos ("those").

Spanish	English
El coche	The car
Este coche	This car
Este auto	This car
Los coches	The cars
Estos coches	These cars
Ese auto	That car
Esos autos	Those cars

Manual Stuff - 'Mano'

'**Mano**' means hand and there are a few ways to remember it:

1. It is the only word in the Spanish language to end 'o' and be feminine (so that surprise factor helps!)
2. It is the root to words like "Manual" - which in Spanish is '**Manual**'!
3. It can be found in "Manuscript" to show the script was written by hand.
4. We see it in "Manage" which basically means to handle something and "Manage" actually comes from French where "to train horses".

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A little fascinating point on "Manage". Because originally it came from training horses and horses were an early form o we still see this root in the Spanish word '**manejar**' which is one way of saying "to drive (a car)".

Now if you have been working on your vocab you might say "What about '**foto**'?" or a few other words that end feminine. But a closer look at these reveals they are short forms.

'**foto**' is short for '**fotografía**' which ends in 'a' and so explains why '**foto**' is feminine. '**Moto**' (meaning "motor '**motocicleta**'.

Spanish	English
La mano	The hand
Las manos	The hands
Esta mano	This hand
Esa mano	That hand
Estas manos	These hands

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So lets use this hand in some common phrases:

Spanish	English
¿Me puedes dar una mano?	Can you give me a hand?
¿Me podrías dar una mano?	Could you give me a hand?
¿Podrías darme una mano?	Could you give me a hand?
Deberías darme una mano	You (informal) should give me a hand
Deberían darme una mano	You (group) should give me a hand
Nos deberían dar una mano	You guys should give us a hand

The '**me**' above is underlined just as a reminder that it can go in two different places as could the '**nos**' - '**Deberían d mano**'.

Manejar - to drive or to manage

Generally speaking '**manejar**' is used more in South America to mean "to drive" while in Spain it is used to for "to ma you would be understood even if you used them the other way around as long as there was some context. We'll steer "to manage".

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Spanish	English
Manejar	To manage (a situation)
Manejo la problema	I am managing the problem
Estoy Manejando la problema	I am managing the problem (right now)

'Tomar' and 'sacar'

'**Tomar**' ("to take / to drink") and '**Sacar**' ("to take / to get") are often used interchangeably.

Spanish	English
Estoy tomando una foto	I'm taking a foto (right now)
Estoy sacando una foto	I'm taking/getting a foto (right now)

But let's practice some phrases with '**tomar**'

Spanish	English
Tomaría una foto	I would take a photo

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So lets go for a mega sentence: "I would like to take a photo but I don't have my camera":

- "I would like" (it would please me) - '**Me gustaría**'
- "to take" - '**tomar**'
- "but" - '**pero**'
- "I don't have" - '**no tengo**'
- "my camera" - '**mi cámara**'

Spanish	English
Me gustaría tomar una foto pero no tengo mi cámara	**I would like to take a photo but I don't have camera**

➔ Lesson 45: It interests / It seems / It

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 45: It interests / It seems / It Appears

IN this lesson we'll look at the way we say things like 'It interests me', 'It seems to me' and 'it appears to me' because we have verbs like 'to appear' the way we speak is a little different

But before we get started lets refresh something:

Gustar recap

Spanish	English
Gusta	It pleases
Me gusta	It pleases me (I like it)
Me gusta mucho	It pleases me alot (I like it alot)
nos gusta	It pleases us (We like it)

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As we said previously '**gustar**' is better remembered as "to be pleasing" than "to like" in order to get the verb endings Fundamental to this is the idea that something is pleasing to someone.

If we think about it this way then we know that when things happen to to "he" or "she" the '**él**' or '**ella**' becomes '**le**'.

Spanish	English
Le Gusta	It pleases her/him / (she/he likes it)
Les Gusta	It pleases them / (they like it)
Les Gustan	They please them / (they like them)
Le Gustan	They please him / (he likes them)

There are several more verbs that act this way in Spanish.

Interesar - to interest

This is not as strange as "to like" being flipped into "to be pleasing" because we follow the same Spanish patter interests me", not "I interest it" .. which makes no sense.

However one way to remember whether we are using '**le**' or '**él / ella**' and '**les**' or '**ellos/ellas**' is to thing of it being interesting to someone.

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So it is just a case, as with '**Gustar**' of remembering that we will be using the "I" and "They" form to get the verb forn interest".

Spanish	English
Me interesa	It interests me
¿Te interesa?	Does it interest you?
¿No te interesa?	Doesn't it interest you?
¿Por qué no te interesa?	Why doesn't it interest you?
Le interesa	It interests him
Les interesa	They are interested in it

Lets try that in a mega sentence: "Does it interest her to dance tonight?"

- "Does it interest her" - '**Le interesa**'
- "to dance" - '**bailar**'
- "tonight" - '**esta noche**'

Spanish	English
¿Le interesa bailar esta noche?	Does it interest her to dance tonight?

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Its all really by imagining yourself in Pride and Prejucdice where this is how people spoke om English. They didn't say like to dance?", they said "Would it interest you to dance?"

Spanish	English
¿Le interesa salir a bailar esta noche?	Does it interest her to go out to dance to

Watch out again for that 'a' after '**salir**' because '**salir**' is a verb of motion.

Spanish	English
Me interesaría	It would interest me
Me interesaría verlo	It would interest me to see it
¿Te interesaría?	Would it interest you?
Te interesaría	It would interest you

Just a reminder there that phrases in Spanish are so often written the same and only the way they are pronoun are a statement of a questions.

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Paracer - to seem

This one is a bit more obvious because in English we say "It seems to me" so its clear that we are using to.

I also find it helpful to remember '**parecer**' by thinking of it as "It appears to me" rather than "It seems to me" - the v closer in appearance.

Use this with caution though because there is a ver "to appear" - '**aparecer**' so don't get them mixed up!

Spanish	English
Me parece	It seems to me (it appears to me)

What and that - 'Qué' and 'Que'

Let's just digress a moment to look at the very slight difference between '**Qué**' ("what") and '**Que**' ("that") - they look identical to each other except for the accent but in fact when we think about it the English written forms are very close

- "What" - replace the 'W' with a 'T' and we get "That"
- "Where" - replace the 'W' with a 'T' and we get "There"
- "When" - replace the 'W' with a 'T' and we get "Then"

Interesting pattern there that I had never noticed despite speaking the language for over 40 years!

So back to "seem" and a mega sentence - "It seems to me that he doesn't want to go out tonight"

- "It seems to me" - '**Me parece**'
- "that" - '**que**'
- "he doesn't want" - '**no quiere**'
- "to go out" - '**salir**'
- "tonight" - '**esta noche**'

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Spanish	English
Me parece que no quiere salir esta noche	It seems (appears) to me that he doesn't want to go tonight

And let's grab some more very common phrases with '**parace**'

Spanish	English
Me parece bien	It seems (appears) good to me
No me parece bien	It doesn't seem (appear) good to me
No le parece bien	It doesn't seem (appear) good to him/her
¿No le parece bien?	Doesn't it seem (appear) good to you (formal)?

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Poner recap

We looked at '**poner**' ("to put") earlier and one of the most fascinating aspects between English and Spanish - verb in English that ends "pose" you can replace this with "poner" to get the Spanish verb:

Spanish	English

Suponer	To suppose
Oponer	To oppose
Imponer	To impose
Componer	To compose

The "Com" in English comes from the '**con**' in Spanish which means "with" so we actually have "with putting" if we spl apart = putting something together ... composing.

But back to '**poner**' itself.

Spanish	English
Quiero ponerlo aquí	I want to put it here
Me gustaría ponerlo aquí	I would like to put it here
Me gustaría ponerle sal	I would like to put salt on it
Me gustaría ponerle un poco más sal	I would like to put a little more salt on it
Me gustaría ponerles un poco más sal	I would like to put a little more salt on them

Note in these last four we're using '**le**' again because when we say we want to put salt "on" something it is another wa we want to move salt to something.

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→ Lesson 46: Past Tense: The Li

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Lesson 46: Past Tense: The Line in the Past

In this lesson we'll recap the basic past tense we have covered ('I have easten') and look at how to express longer per past: 'I was eating', 'I used to eat', 'I would eat when'

We can think of this as a line in the past - something which wasn't happening at a particular moment but over time - e time period was short.

At the same time there is a way to express the "dot" in the past which gives us three ways to talk in the past tense:

1. EXPLAINING: "I have eaten - using "haber".
2. LINE: "I was eating", "I used to eat", "I would eat when I was ...".
3. DOT: "I ate"

Haber recap

So just as a reminder lets look at the "I have" was of expressing the past for verbs that come after "haber" in the past

- For 'ar' verbs we take off the 'ar' and add on 'ado'<
- For 'er' and 'ir' verbs we take off the 'er' or 'ir' and add on 'ido'

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Spanish	English
He comido	I have eaten
He hablado	I have spoken
He bailado	I have danced
Han bailado	They have danced
He podido comer	I have been able to eat
No he podido comer	I haven't been able to eat
Habría salido	I would have gone out
Habría podido salir	I would have been able to go out
No habría podido salir	I wouldn't have been able to go out

As a useful way to remember this always think: "Am I using '**haber**' and talking about the past?". If the answe doesn't matter in what form you are using '**Haber**' - '**He**' or '**habría**' - the verb that comes afterwards always f

- For 'ar' verbs we take off the 'ar' and add on 'ado'<
- For 'er' and 'ir' verbs we take off the 'er' or 'ir' and add on 'ido'<

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Well of course not always - we'll find exceptions eventually - but you're mostly covered now!

THE LINE IN THE PAST: "I was eating", "I used to eat", "I would eat wl was ...".

As you can see talking about a "line" in the past - about something which happened over time - it is complex in Englisl much simpler in Spanish.

- For 'ar' verbs we take off the 'ar' and add on 'aba' - '**hablar**' -> '**hablaba**' ("I/he/she/you (formal) used to speak" "I/he/she/you (formal) was/were speaking")
- For 'er' and 'ir' verbs we take off the 'er' or 'ir' and add on 'ía' - '**comer**' -> '**comía**' ("I/he/she/you (formal) used "I/he/she/you (formal) was/were eating")

The pattern we notice here more and more is that in the past tense we see the I form joining the he/she/you (formal) being the same and that we have one form instead of the many in English.

Spanish	English
Hablaba	I/he/she/you (formal) used to eat

The other versions of '**Hablaba**' follow very standard Spanish patterns so you can probably guess them right now befc further!

Spanish	English
Hablabas	You (informal) used to eat
Hablaban	They / you guys used to eat
Hablábamos	They / you guys used to eat

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Note that accent on the 'we' form. That's just to tell you to move the accent back. It is normally on the penultimate sy here the accent tells us to put it on the 'a' before the 'b'. There is no other accent on the other forms because the 'a' b is the penultimate syllable!

Esperar recap

So lets put some verbs we have already covered into the line in the past

Spanish	English
Esperaba	I used to wait / I was waiting
Te esperaba	I was waiting for you (informal)
Lo esperaba	I was waiting for you (formal) / him
La esperaba	I was waiting for her
Lo esperábamos	We were waiting for you (formal)
Los esperábamos	We were waiting for them / you guys

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Other verbs

Spanish	English
Intentaba	I/he/she was trying
Intentaban encontrarlo	They were trying to find it
Intentaban encontrar me lo	They were trying to find it for me / They were trying to find
Intentaban encontrarlo para mi	They were trying to find it for me

As always the last two show multiple ways to say the same thing and both would be understood. However when faced choice and you want to choose the most natural sounding one always remember that the Spanish language tries to av prepositions ("with","for", etc.) so more commonly you would hear or say '**Intentaban encontrar me lo**' than'**Intent encontrarlo para mi**'

➜ Lesson 47: Past Tense: The Line in the Past with Reflexiv

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Lesson 47: Past Tense: The Line in the Past with Refle Verbs

We've looked at how to say 'ar' verbs when describing 'a period of time in the past (a 'line' in the past)'. Now we'll cov works with reflexive verbs.

There is no real way to know exactly which verbs are reflexive. You can make a common sense guess that if we can us English - "It gets contaminated" - then it is probably reflexive in Spanish.

However there are plenty of exceptions to this but it is something that is learnt over time with plenty of practice and g wrong won't mean that you are not understood most of the time.

That said we'll look at more verbs here but we'll start with a recap.

Cena and Cenar

Here is a reminder of the basic 'aba' sound that goes with 'ar' verbs when we change them to describe something that

- happened in the past over a period of time.
- something that was happening when something else happened

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Spanish	English
La cena	The dinner
Cenar	To dine / to eat dinner
Cenaba	I/he/she was having dinner

Quemar - to burn

OK - let's get reflexive!

Spanish	English
Quemaba la cena	I/she/he was burning the dinner
Él quemaba la cena	He was burning the dinner
Usted quemaba la cena	You (formal) were burning the dinner

So here we have [WHO] + [DOING WHAT].

But if we want to say "The dinner was burning" we need to say what it was burning. In English you can say it - burning itself" - but we assume the "itself" so we just say "The dinner was burning".

In Spanish we need to state the "itself"

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Spanish	English
La cena se quemaba	The dinner was burning (itself)
Se quemaba la cena	The dinner was burning (itself)

Because we have defined everything the order of the sentence is flexible.

So whenever we are talking about something happening to a thing its a clue that we are going to need to be reflexive.

Spanish	English
Me quemo en el sol	I get burnt in the sun

'**Quemo en el sol**' would mean "I burn something in the sun" so then it is unclear if it is you or something you were b

Now you can say:

Spanish	English
El sol me quema	The sun burns me
Me quema el sol	The sun burns me

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Romper - to break

Here's another very useful relexive verb.

Spanish	English
Lo rompo	I break it
Se rompe todo el tiempo	It breaks (itself) all the time
Se rompen todo el tiempo	They break (themselves) all the time

And as we talked about earlier we can remember this '**se**' because it is the first two letters of the English word

Spanish	English
Esos se rompen todo el tiempo	Those break (themselves) all the time

There is no doubt about it knowing when to use reflexive verbs is a tricky one but the first step is to be able to when you read it or hear it you can say "Ah, that one is reflexive!"

Spanish	English
Se transforma	It changes (itself)

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Se rompe	It breaks (itself)
Cambia	It changes

➜ Lesson 48: Past Tense: The Line in the Past with 'er' and '

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Lesson 48: Past Tense: The Line in the Past with 'er' a 'ir' verbs

In the previous two lessons we learned how to talk about the past with 'ar' verbs (including reflexive verbs. Now we'll is done with 'er' and 'ir' verbs.

But to recap for 'ar' verbs our key sound was 'aba'

Spanish	English
Hablaba	I/he/she was speaking
Hablaban	They were speaking

For 'er' and 'ir' verbs we remove the 'er' or 'ir' and add '**ía**'.

You'll probably have spotted this isn't the first time we've come across the 'ía' sound.

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Spanish	English
Comería	I would eat
Comía	I was eating / I used to eat

In order not to confuse the two I remember the future one as "pusing the ia into the future by being longer.

Spanish	English
Lo venderia	I would sell it
Lo vendía	I was selling / I used to sell it

Vender as a reflexive verb

We covered earlier that '**vender**' was "to sell" but we can also use it in the reflexive way to say "It sells iteself" for sale".

Spanish	English
Se vende	Its for sale

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Se vendía	It was for sale (it was selling itself)
Se vendería	It would be for sale (it would sell itself)

... and if you travel to any Spanish country you will see on some buildings the sign '**Se Vende**' as a way of announcing is "for sale".

Romper recap

We've already looked at Romper both as a standard verb and as a reflexive one but not how it is used in the past tens

Spanish	English
Lo rompía	I/he/she was breaking it
Se rompía	It was breaking (itself)
Se rompían	They were breaking (themselves)
Lo rompería	I would break it
Lo romperían	They would break it
Lo rompían	They were breaking it
Se rompe	It breaks (itself)
Se va a romper	It's going to break (itself)
Va a romperse	It's going to break (itself)

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'Cómo' - "how"

Now one phrase you are probably going to use a lot when speaking is Spanish is "How do you say ....". Literally of saying this is "How does it say itself ....".

Spanish	English
Cómo se dice	How do you say ...

'**Cómo dices ...** ' exists but it is a specific question "How do you say it?" which you might ask when comparing between countries or regions.

'Quedar' as a verb of "what is left"

We've already covered '**Quedar** as the verb "to remain":

Spanish	English

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Me quedo	I stay / I remain (myself)
Nos quedamos	We stay / We remain (ourselves)
Se queda	He/she stays / He/she remains (himself/herself)
Se quedan	They stay (themselves)
Se quedaban	They were staying (themselves)
No se quedaban aquí	They weren't staying here
No me quedaba aquí	I wasn't staying here
Nos quedábamos aquí	We were staying here
No nos quedábamos aquí	We weren't staying here

but we can also use it to say how how much of something is left ... including nothing at all!

In English we might say "I have one left" and literally (in Spanglish) we would say "It remains to me one" or "To me, it one".

Spanish	English
Me queda uno	I have one left (to me it remains one)
Me quedan dos	I have two left (to me they remain two)
Le quedan dos	He has two left (to him they remain two)
No me quedan	I have none left (None (of them) to me remains)
No me queda	I have none left (None (of it) to me remains)
No nos quedaban	We didn't have any left (none remained to us)

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➜ Lesson 49: Past Tense (Line): Llamar, Tener, V

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Lesson 49: Past Tense (Line): Llamar, Tener, Ver, Ser Ir

In this lesson we'll practice how to put this 'line in the past' Past Tense into practice and cover the three verbs which a - ver, er and ir.

Llamar - to call

Lets start with a popular very '**llamar**' ("to call") - its used both to refer to telephone calls, calling to people (say in th and "to knock on the door".

As we've already seen it is also used to tell people "How you call yourself"

Spanish	English
Me llamo ...	I call myself / my name is ...
¿Cómo te llamas?	How do you call yourself? / What is your name?
¿Cómo se llama?	How does she call herself? / What is her name?
¿Cómo se llamaba?	How did she call herself? / What was her name?
¿Cómo se llamaban?	How did they call herselves? / What were their names?

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'Tener' in the past

When we want to say "I had something material for a period of time in the past" we use '**Tener**'. Its an 'er' ver 'er' amd add 'ía' as the key sound.

Spanish	English
Tenía una casa grande	I used to have a big house
Teníamos una casa grande	I used to have a big house
Tenía cuatro pero ahora no me queda	I used to four but now I don't have an

'Tengo que' - "I have to"

This strange set up which we have seen in an earlier lesson transfers over into the past very easily

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Spanish	English
Tengo que verte	I have to see you
Tenía que verte	I had to see you
Tenía que verte ayer	I had to see you yesterday
¿Tenías que hacerlo ayer?	Did you have to do it yesterday
¿No tenías que hacerlo ayer?	Didn't you have / weren't you supposed to do it yesterda

Irregular verb 1: Ver

There are only three irregular verbs in this type of past tense (the line in the past) and they are pretty easy to remem is '**Ver**' ("to see").

In the present tense we've seen this is irregular to. To say "I see" the rules for 'er' verbs mean we should be left with ' reality we say '**veo**'. For this verb we keep the 'e'.

Its exactly the same approach for this type of past tense. We should take off the 'er' and add 'ía' to get '**vía**' but instea the 'e' and get '**veía**'. The endings of the various forms then follow the standard rules:

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Spanish	English
Veía	I|he|she was seeing / I|he|she used to see
Veías	You (informal) were seeing / you used to see
Veían	They|you guys were seeing / They|you guys used to see
Veíamos	We were seeing / We used to see

Irregular verb 2: Ser

Again its another really short verb and it is very different. '**Era**' - "I was" - doesn't look at all like '**Ser**' but there remember it.

The past tense we are talking about at the moment is when we refer to a period of time in the past (not a singl English word for a period of time is .... "Era"!!

Spanish	English
Era estudiante	I was a student / I used to be a student
¿Eras estudiante?	Were you a student?
Éramos estudiantes	We were students

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Qué eran	What were they?

Note the accent on the 'E' in '**Éramos**'. In this tense the accent is always at the start but the default for Spanish is for to be on the penultimate syllable. In order to override this default we have to accent the first syllable when there are r two syllables in the word.

Irregular verb 3: Ir

The verb '**Ir**' - "to go" - is also very irregular but we can remember it as a mix of the 'ía' and 'aba' sounds associated v tense which gives us '**iba**' - "I was going". The endings are all regular:

Spanish	English
Iba	I was going / I used to go
Íbamos	We were going / We used to go
Iban	They were going/ They used to go
Ibas	You (informal) were going / You used to go
¿Por qué ibas?	Why were you (informal) going / Why did you used to go?
Iba a llamarte	I was going to call you
Iba a hacerlo	I was going to do it make it
Íbamos a hacerlo	We were going to do it / make it
Íbamos a hacerlos	We were going to do them / make them

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Note that 'a' after '**Iba / Íbamos**' because going is a motion verb - there is motion involved - and so we add t even though when Spanish is spoken quickly it will all but disappear!

→ Lesson 50: When to use 'Para' or

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Lesson 50: When to use 'Para' or 'Por' (Part 1)

These two words can give learners a headache as they can both mean 'for' as well as a bunch of other words like 'by', of', etc.

Lets start this with one of the most common phrases you'll here if you socialise in a Spanish country:

Spanish	English
Gracias por venir	Thank you for coming

Now if you remember in a previos lesson we also saw:

Spanish	English
Para mi	For mi
Para ti	For you
Para él	For him
Para ella	For her

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Which shows us that Spanish have two words for "for" so which one to use and when?

'Para' is used when we want to say something is "for" someone - "this is for you".

Spanish	English
Este es para ti	This (one) is for you
Estos son para ti	These (ones) are for you

'**por**' means "for" in other situations - and it also can mean a whole lot of other things - which we'll look at now

'Por' as "because of"

We can see this use in "Why" and "Because":

Spanish	English
Por qué?	Why (because of what)?

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Porque	Because (because of that)

So lets put that in a mega sentence: "Because of this reason I don't want to go" and translate it by breaking it down.

- "Because of" - '**Porque**'
- "this reason" - '**esta razón**'
- "I don't want" - '**no quiero**'
- "to go" - '**ir**'

Spanish	English
Porque esta razón no quiero ir	Because of this reason I don't want to go

So lets see how swapping '**para**' for '**por**' fundamentally changes the meaning of a sentence:

Spanish	English
Lo compro para ti	I am buying it for you
Lo he comprado para ti	I have bought it for you
Lo compro por ti	I am buying it because of you
Lo he comprado por ti	I have bought it because of you

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'Por' when we talk about time

'**Día**' in Spanish means "Day". You can remember it from the English word "Deity" which refers to a God and according (you don't need to believe it!) one of God's first steps was to create day and night.

You can also remember it because it is one of those very few 'a' ending words that is masculine and this connection be and the traditional stereotype, now so controversial, that God was male is a good hook for your memory.

Spanish	English
El día	The day
Los días	The days
Todos los días	All the days / every day

'**Todos los días**' has to be one of my favorite phrases just by the way it rolls of the tongue and how you can u hard you work - '**Aprendo español todos los días!**'

OK - lets put this new word and '**por**' to work with stuff we've already learnt:

Spanish	English
Me quedo por tres días	I'm staying for three days

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Me quedaré por tres días	I will stay for three days
Me quedaría por tres días	I would stay for three days

And now translating a mega sentence by breaking it down: "I would stay for three days but I have to work".

- "I would stay" - '**Me quedaría**'
- "for three days" - '**por tres días**'
- "but" - '**pero**'
- "I have to work" - '**tengo que trabajar**'

Spanish	English
Me quedaría por dos días pero tengo que trabajar	I would stay for three days but I have to

➜ Lesson 51: When to use 'Para' or 'Por' (Part 2) + false

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Lesson 51: When to use 'Para' or 'Por' (Part 2) + fals friends

Here we'll carry on the difference between 'Para' and 'Por' and where to use them as well as a look at some words whi what they appear (false friends!)

So in the last lesson we looked at '**por** being used for:

- "because of"
- "for [periods of time]"

While '**para**' is "for [a person]" like "for you".

Spanish	English
Estoy para ti	I'm here for you (informal)
Estoy por usted	I'm here because of you (formal)
Estoy por ti	I'm here because of you (informal)

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Note we didn't use any word for "here" because we are using the '**Estar**' version of "to be" so this implies location. In t vein if you just want to ask someone "Are you there?" you simply say '**Estás?**' or '**Está Juan?**' - "Is Juan there?".

Spanish	English
He venido por ti	I have come because of you
Es por ti que hemos venido	It is because of you that we have come

'por' when exchanging something "for" something

Spanish	English
Cambiaría este por ese	I would change this one for that one (masculine th
Cambiaría estos por esos	I would change these ones for those ones (mascul
Cambiaría estas por esas	I would change these ones for those ones (feminir
¿Cambiarías estas por esas?	Would you change these ones for those ones (fem

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¿Por qué no cambiarías estas por esas?	Why wouldn't you change these ones for those ones (fem things)?

'Por' as "times"

'**Por**' is also what you use timestables.

Spanish	English
Ocho por ocho	Eight times eight

Because "times" in this context is a way of saying the "x" in "8 x 8" you might also see Spanish people sometimes use abreviation for '**por**' in things like SMS texting.

So you might see '**Gracias x venir**' - "Thanks for coming".

Verbs after prepositions - to, for, with

Another take away from '**Gracias por venir**' is to see that the 'to' form of the verb is used after '**por**'

This is actually true of all verbs which follow a preposition compared to the English way of adding "ing"

Spanish	English
Gracias por llamar	Thank you for calling
Gracias por llamarme	Thank you for calling me
Estoy cansada de trabajar	I am tired of working (female)
Estaba cansada de trabajar	I was tired of working (female)
Estábamos cansados de trabajar	I was tired of working (male/mixed grou
Es una forma de hacerlo	Its a way of doing it

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False Friends

In Spanish when we want to talk about arguing in terms of a conflct we use '**discutir**' which you will often see discuss". However in reality it has a heavier meaning of talking about a disagreement while to refer to a discuss '**hablar**' - "to speak".

Meanwhile '**arguir**' is used to mean if you are arguing a case or a point - to be building a case for something, n be involved.

We can refer to these words in Spanish as "false friends" because we think we know the translation but we get

Another is '**actual**' which doesn't mean "actual" but "current".

Spanish	English
Mi trabajo actual	My current job

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Actualmente	Currently / at the moment

And we've already talked about '**realizar**' which means "to realize a project" / "to complete something in reality" rathe realize"

99% of the time a guess is right but now and then it isn't and that's always just worth remembering. These sort of exc be so surprising that its quick to remember them though!

So to end lets have another mega sentence which we can break down: "I don't believe in arguing in this way"

- "I don't believe" - '**No creo**'
- "in arguing" - '**en discutir**'
- "in this way" - '**de esta forma**'

Spanish	English
No creo en discutir de esta forma	I don't believe in arguing in this way

➔ Lesson 52: Para as 'In order to', two ways to say 'I was' and more 'i

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Lesson 52: Para as 'In order to', two ways to say 'I w and more 'ing' stuff

We'll cover a lot in this lesson. Using Para to say 'In order two', two different ways to say 'I was' and how to change a 'ing' ending.

Para - "In order to"

Continuing to uncover the difference between '**Para** and '**por**' here is what we know so far:

Por:

- "because of"
- "for [periods of time]"
- "to exchange this for that"
- "eight times eight" as "eight for eight".

We've only covered how '**Para**' can mean "for you" - "I bought this for you" but '**Para**' can also be used when you nee mean) "in order to". The bracketed words are important here - "or mean" - because sometimes in English we mean "ir but we'll use slightly different words to say it.

The takeaway is that if "in order to" would fit in English (even if we wouldn't say it, then we use '**Para**' in Spanish.

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Spanish	English
Lo compro para ti	I am buying it for you
Hemos hablado para resolverlo	We have spoken (in order) to resolve it
Hemos hablado para intentar resolverlo	We have spoken (in order) to try to res
Estoy aquí para verte	I am here (in order) to see you
Te he llamado para hablarlo	I have called you (in order) to speak al

Negative Language Transfer

"Negative Language Transfer" is when we think something would work in Spanish but it is a "false friend" that w the pervious lesson.

But false friends work both ways and they can be useful. If you talk to a Spanish speaker in English its always g for clues about how things are said in Spanish via the mistakes they make in English.

For example Spanish speakers with basic English might say "I am here for to see you" and this gives us a clue "for" would be needed in the Spanish version of the sentence.

In short never let any interaction with a Spanish speaker go to waste even if you are talking in English!

'Estar' recap

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So we've looked at '**estar**' as the verb needed to say I am doing something right now or it is going on at the moment.

Spanish	English
Estoy comiendo	I am eating
Estoy hablando	I am speaking
Estoy explicando lo	I am explaining it
Lo estoy explicando	I am explaining it
Estoy tomando un curso de español	I am taking a Spanish course

Another thing you may have noticed is that '**Explicando**' doesn't look right. If we follow the "thinking method" we wou "Explanation", take off the "tion" and add "r" to get 'explanar' but this is an exception where the Spanish actually com the English "inexplicable".

Another interesting thing to know is that 'plicar' means "to fold" in Latin and this has partly been taken into Spanish w "explicar" meaning literally "to unfold"!

'Estaba' - another way to say "I was"

Now if we put '**Estar**' into the past tense that represents a line in the past (a period of time) we take of 'ar' and add 'a '**Estaba**'.

Spanish	English
Estaba tomando un curso de español	I was taking a Spanish course

DEMO WATERMARK

This means we actually have two ways to say "I was taking" when we talk about a period of time in the past rather tha

Spanish	English
Estaba tomando	I was taking
Tomaba	I was taking
Estaba comiendo	I was eating
Comía	I was eating

You might want to just concentrate your learning on one of these to begin with but its important to know both a in spoken and written Spanish.

Talking about verbs

In English we tend to say "Dancing is healthy" and so use the "ing" form the verb "to dance". In Spanish we sa healthy".

Spanish	English

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Bailar es saludable	Dancing is healthy
Nadar es saludable	Swimming is healthy

Making verbs into adjectives (a word that describes things - "big","red"

Its common to make verbs into adjectives in English. We take "To interest", add "ing" and that can then describe some "interesting".

We can do the same in Spanish:

- for 'ar' verbs - take off the 'ar' and add 'ante' ('**interesar**' -> '**interestante**')
- for 'ir' verbs - take off the 'ir' and add 'iente' ('**vivir**' -> '**viviente**'

Spanish	English
Interesante	Interesting
Iritante	Irritating
Es iritante	It is irritating
Frustrante	Frustrating
Un ser viviente	A living being

DEMO WATERMARK

Remembering days of the week

In English we have "Sunday" referring to "Sun", "Monday" refering to "Moon" but then the connection trails off a bit. It lasts longer and so can help us remember the names of days.

- '**Lunes**' ("Monday") - refers to '**la luna**' ("the moon")
- '**Martes**' ("Tuesday") - refers to '**marte**' ("Mars")
- '**Miércoles**' ("Wednesday") - refers to '**mercurio**' ("Mercury")
- '**Jueves**' ("Thursday") - refers to '**júpiter**' ("Jupiter")
- '**Viernes**' ("Friday") - refers to '**venus**' ("Venus")

Spanish	English
Lunes	Monday
Martes	Tuesday
Miércoles	Wednesday
Jueves	Thursday
Viernes	Friday

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➜ Lesson 53: Past Tense (line): Could, Had an

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 53: Past Tense (line): Could, Had and Would

Here we'll look at how to say what we could have done, had done and would have done!

Could

In English we use the same word "Could" to refer to both the past and the future.

- I could do it tomorrow
- I couldn't do it yesterday

In Spanish they are kept separate!

We already covered the way we say "could" in the future with '**poder**' - "to be able to" by changing it to "would be abl
exactly the same as the vast majority of verbs for the future .... almost.

What we should normally do is:

1. We add 'ía' to the end of the verb
2. That's it!

But '**poder**' is such a popular verb and the 'e' in 'poderia' just slowed everyone down so it dropped out at some point a
left with '**podría**'.

When we are talking about a period of time in the past (a line in the past) we also covered previously how we change

- For 'ar' verbs we take off the 'ar' and add 'aba'
- For 'er'/'ir' verbs we take off the 'er'/'ir' and add 'ía'

So for '**Poder**' we get:

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Spanish	English
Podía	I was able to / I could (paste)
Podíamos	We were able to / I could (paste)

So let's think about this: "I couldn't do it because I didn't have the time".

For both parts of these sentences we need to consider if they involve a line in the paste or a dot - a period of ti
Its safe to say they both refer to lines in the past.

When you couldn't do something it usually means that you weren't able to do it over a period of time and when
have time you're not often referring to a specific moment.

So ... let's break it down:

- I couldn't do it - '**No podía hacerlo**'
- because - '**porque**'
- I didn't have - '**no tenía**'
- the time - '**el tiempo**'

Spanish	English

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Spanish	English
No podía hacerlo porque no tenía el tiempo	I couldn't do it because I didn't have the tim

There are places we could use both the line or the dot in the past. For example:

Spanish	English
No podía hacerlo ayer	I couldn't do it yesterday

We haven't learnt the past tense of a dot in the past - a particular moment - but its just worth knowing now that there always strict rules if both ways are possible.

I have and I had

We've already looked at how to say "I have eaten" but when we say "I had eaten" this is one of those moments when use the line in the past.

And remember we need to get the form of the verb that always comes after '**haber**' as we've looked at before:

- For 'ar' verbs we take off the 'ar' and add 'ado'
- For 'er'/'ir' verbs we take off the 'er'/'ir' and add 'ido'

Spanish	English
Había comido	I had eaten
Ya había comido	I had eaten already

DEMO WATERMARK

This '**Ya**' which means "already" normally goes at the beginning of the sentence while in English its natural home is at

So let's try this "He wanted to dine with me but I had dined already"

- He wanted - '**Él quería**'
- to dine - '**cenar**'
- with me - '**conmigo**'
- but - '**pero**'
- already - '**ya**'
- I had dined - '**yo había cenado**'

Spanish	English
Él quería cenar conmigo pero ya yo había cenado	He wanted to dine with me but I had

Now something worth playing around with here is how easily you can change the meaning of a sentence becaus both have the same verb forms - '**quería**' and '**habría**' so if we just dropped the '**yo**' out of the sentence it wou clear who we were talking about in the middle of the sentence. We could be saying:

Spanish	English
Él quería cenar conmigo pero ya había cenado	He wanted to dine with me but I had alr
Él quería cenar conmigo pero ya había cenado	He wanted to dine with me but he had a
Él quería cenar conmigo pero ya había cenado	He wanted to dine with me but she had alread

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So let's try another one: "He was looking for it because I had lost it"

We've got a new verb here = '**buscar**' - to look for but we know all the rules to get the 'he' form so:

- We was looking for it - '**Él lo buscaba**'
- because - '**porque**'
- I had lost it - '**yo lo había perdido**'

Spanish	English
Él lo buscaba por que yo lo había perdido	He wanted to dine with me but I had already di

Would have

'**Haber**' follows the standard rules for changing a verb from the "to" form to the "would" form

1. We add 'ía' to the end
2.
3. That's it!

... except it also lost its 'e' just like when '**poder**' became '**podría** so also '**haber**' lost its 'e' and became '**habría**'.

Spanish	English
Lo habría perdido	I would have lost it
Me habría perdido	I would have got lost (lost myself)

DEMO WATERMARK

➔ Lesson 54: Verbs after 'haber' as adjectives (explaining

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 54: Verbs after 'haber' as adjectives (explaini words)

We've talked before about how any verb that comes after 'haber' is changed in a particular way, no matter what form past, present or future.

Now we'll look at a trick that will give us thousands of new words of vocab!

But first let's recap how verbs that come after '**haber**' change:

- with 'ar' verbs we take off the 'ar' and add 'ado'
- with 'ir'/'er' verbs we take off the 'ir'/'er' and add 'ido'

Spanish	English
Lo habré perdido	I will have lost it
Me gustaría haber ido	I would like (it would like) to have gone

DEMO WATERMARK

Now in many, many cases we can use this form of the verb as an adjective, an explaining word like "closed", "lost", et

If you think about it this is exactly what happens in English:

- "I have sold it" - "It is sold"
- "I have lost it" - "It is lost"

So let's try this out with '**cerrar**' - "to close". We take the 'ar' off and add 'ado' and we get '**cerrado**' - "closed" but do that as an adjective that ends in 'o' that 'o' is going to change to an 'a' if we talk about a feminine thing.

Spanish	English
Lo he cerrado	I have closed it
La he cerrado	I have closed it (feminine thing)
Está cerrada	It is closed (feminine thing)

Note here we're using '**estar**' as the form of "to be" because in almost all cases an adjective - a word used to d - is a state rather than a characteristic. It explains how something is at that moment but not necessarily how it

Spanish	English
Estoy perdido	I am lost
He terminado	I have finished

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Está terminado	It is finished
Está terminada	It is finished (feminine thing)
Están vendidos	They are sold

Working backwords to find verbs

So if we know how to change a verb to make it an adjective if we come across adjectives which end 'ado' we can work verb.

We covered '**cansado**' - "tired" - in an earlier lesson. If we take off the 'ado' and add the 'ar' we get '**cansar** - "to tire' can then use.

Spanish	English
Me canso	I get tired / I get fed up
Me he cansado	I (have) got tired / I got fed up
Estoy cansada	I am tired (female talking)

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Doing this backward and forward changes to any verb you come across is a great mental excercise for learning a verb extending vocabularly so do take the time to try it when you come across a new verb or a new adjective. It won't work but its the exercise that helps the mind!

Now when we think about it these descriptions can have wide uses:

Spanish	English
Está cerrado a la idea	He is closed to the idea
Es una persona cerrada	He is a closed person

Note we're using '**cerrada**' (not '**cerrado**') because even though we are talking about "him" the word for "pers that is the "thing" we are actually talking about. What we are really saying is "He is a person ... that is closed"

Spanish	English
Está perdida	She is lost
Es una persona perdida	She is a lost person

Lets look at this difference between using '**Estar**' or '**Ser**' in more detail because it can be confusing.

- "It's a wet chair" - sounds like a state but we are describing the chair - "It is a chair that is wet" - so we us
- "It is wet" - now the state is central to the sentence and so the state is the most important thing in the ser use '**estar**'

Spanish	English

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La silla está mojada	The chair is wet
Es una silla mojada	It is a wet chair
Es una persona feliz	It is a happy person

➔ Lesson 55: Should have, Could have and the ir

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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Lesson 55: Should have, Could have and the irregular

We've touched briefly on 'Habría' - would have - and 'Podría' - would have (been able to). Now we'll look at 'Debría' - s
and also cover the irregular verbs that don't follow standard rules

OK, so we have '**haber**' as the "to have" verb to talk about the past.

Spanish	English
He cancelado	I have cancelled

And we said that this form of a verb after '**haber**' can also be used as an adjective - a word to explain a thing ("big", "

Spanish	English
Está cancelado	Its cancelled
(La Fiesta) está cancelada	(The party) is cancelled
Se ha complicado	It has got complicated
Está complicado	It is complicated
Es complicado	It is complicated

DEMO WATERMARK

Just a reminder with that last one - almost all adjectives go with '**Estar**' but there are a few that can use '**ser**' a
which one is used most often is dictated by where in the Spanish world you are so there is no universal hard ar

To start with though you can use '**Estar**' all the time and you will be understood.

Should have

I should have is the past tense of "must" which we covered earlier in the verb '**deber**'

We said that '**deber**' follows the standard rules to make it into "I should" - we add 'ía' to the end to get '**deber**

Now if you remember we said all this when we were talking about how to say things in the future but, as with E
sometimes start past tense sentences with future structures ("I should have gone") just like we create future te
using the present tense ("I am swimming tomorrow").

Spanish	English
Debería haber cancelado	I should have cancelled

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Lo debería haber cancelado	I should have cancelled it
Debería haberlo cancelado	I should have cancelled it

Could have

We've already seen '**Podría**' - "Could" - in an searlier lesson.

Spanish	English
Podría haber ido	I could have gone
Podríamos haber ido	We could have gone

Irregular verbs

So we've got this rul about verbs that come after '**haber**' no matter what the form of haber:

- with 'ar' verbs we take off the 'ar' and add 'ado'
- with 'ir'/'er' verbs we take off the 'ir'/'er' and add 'ido'

But there are a handful of exceptions we need to be aware of

To break

'**Romper**' - "to break" - should become 'rompido' but it doesn't, it becomes '**roto**'.

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Spanish	English
Lo he roto	I have broken it
Los he roto	I have broken them
Se ha roto	It has broken
Está roto	It is broken

To die

'**Morir**' - "to die" - should become 'morido' but it doesn't, it becomes '**muerto**'.

Spanish	English
Ha muerto	He has died
Se ha muerto	He has died (himself)

You'll here both ot the above in use and both are correct. You'll also hear "to die" used in the same way we do i of boredom", "to be really tired", etc.

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Spanish	English
Está muerto	He is dead
Estoy muerto	I'm dead (really tired)
Estoy muerta	I'm dead (really tired) (female speaking)
Me muero	I die (from embarrasmant / laughter / etc.)

Yes its '**Estar**' in use here describing death as a state while you might feel it is a charactaristic and so want to use '**ser** is only a state becuase before that you were in the state of being alive and there are stories of people being bought ha death ... so death is a state!

To open

'**Abrir**' - "to open" - should become 'abrido' but it doesn't, it becomes '**abierto**'.

Spanish	English
Lo he abierto	I have opened it
Está abierto	It is open
Están abiertos	They are open

DEMO WATERMARK

Decir and Hacer

'**Decir**' - "to say" - should become 'decido' but it doesn't, it becomes '**dicho**'.

'**Hacer**' - "to make/to do" - should become 'hacido' but it doesn't, it becomes '**hecho**'.

We look at them together here because they hoth have a 'ch' sound involved.

Spanish	English
Lo he dicho	I have said it
Le he dicho	I have told him (said to him)
Le hemos dicho	We have told him (said to him)
Lo he hecho	I have done it / made it
Debería haberlo hecho	I should have done it / made it
Deberías haberlo hecho	You should have done it / made it

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Está hecho	It is done / made

Both are also nouns:

- '**un hecho**' means "a fact".
- '**un dicho**' means "a saying".

➔ Lesson 56: Prepositions (Who, that, for, with, etc.)

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 56: Prepositions (Who, that, for, with, etc.) in detail

Time to look at how we can use prepositions (words like Who, that. for. with, etc.) with the different tenses and senter we have learned so far.

Let's just recap some of the prepositions we have come across already:

Spanish	English
Para	For (you)
Por	For (two hours)
De	From / of
Con	With
En	In/on

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In Spanish these words generally tend to cluster at the begining of the sentence whereas in English we often find them

Spanish	English
¿De dónde eres?	Where are you from?
¿A dónde vas?	Where are you going to?

Spotting these differences when they happen is a great way of remembering certain phrases. But obviously this rule.

Spanish	English
Vamos a estados unidos	We are going to the United States

Finding verbs from words

Now I've mentioned before that its a really useful mental exercise when language learning to take a word and releated verb and here we have an opportunity - '**unidos**' ("united").

- Well first of all we know its plural so we can take off that last 's' - '**unido**'
- Then we know that 'er' and 'ir' verbs replace the 'ir'/'er' with 'ido' so "to unite" is either 'uner' or 'unir'

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- The correct option is '**unir**' but you can't work that out. However as you learn more and carry out mental exercise your intuition will grow and you will find yourself being correct in your final step guessing more and more.

Multiple ways to say the same thing

In English we have a tone of ways to say the same thing:

- The girl that I work with
- The girl with whom I work
- The girl I work with
- The girl with which I work

Its similar in Spanish:

Spanish	English
La chica con que trabajo	The girl that I work with
La chica con cual trabajo	The girl with which I work
La chica con quien trabajo	The girl with whom I work

But we'll stick with the most popular version for now - '**que**' - and just know that when we hear slight variations we ca understand them.

Spanish	English
Es la chica con que trabajaba	It is the girl that I was working with
La chica con que iba a la fiesta	The girl that I was going to the party with

DEMO WATERMARK

Cual

We mentioned this above in the context of "the girl with which I worked" but it also has the same alternative us

Spanish	English
¿Cúal quieres?	Which (one) do you want?
No se cúal quiere	I don't know which (one) he wants
No se cúal quiere ver	I don't know which (one) he wants to see
No se con cúal quiere hacerlo	I don't know with which (one) he wants to d

Quien

We covered this - the word for "Who" - briefly before.

Spanish	English

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¿Quien va?	Who is going?
¿Quienes van?	Who is going?

If you've been plugging through these lessons the two different ways of saying "Who is going?" are probably obvious - expecting to hear about a single person going or more than one person?

Similarly certain words are often dropped if there is a good context. We do this in English when someone knocks at the we say "Who is it?" we mean "Who is it that is there?" but we can drop the last part of the sentence because from the the situation it is clear what our "Who is there?" refers to.

Spanish	English
¿Quien está aquí?	Who is here?
¿Quien está?	Who is here?
¿Estás?	Are you there? (informal)

OK - mega sentence to break down: "I don't know with who I have to do it"

- "I don't know" = '**No se**'
- "with who" = '**con quien**'
- "I have to" = '**tengo que**'
- "do it" = '**hacerlo**'

Spanish	English
No se con quien tengo que hacerlo	I don't know with who I have to do it
No se para quien tengo que hacerlo	I don't know for who I have to do it
No se por quien tengo que hacerlo	I don't know because of who I have to d

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And as always just a reminder that even if you like to add the '**lo**' after the two form you might also here it bef verb and both are fine.

Spanish	English
No se por quien lo tengo que hacer	I don't know because of who I have to d

Lesson 57: The mar

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There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 57: The many uses of 'Lo'

'Lo' can be almost a complete phrase in itself if it is used in the right place. In fact it can be more than one phrase. In we;ll look at what 'lo' can mean besides 'it'

But before we dive into that here is something you might remember easily... because it is strange!

Where 'er' and 'ir' verbs differ

We've said that there are three types of verbs in Spanish:

- Verbs ending 'ar' - '**Hablar** ("to speak")
- Verbs ending 'er' - '**Comer** ("to eat")
- Verbs ending 'ir' - '**Vivir** ("to live")

We also said, and we have seen, that 'er' and 'ir' verbs always act the same. In other words they change the same wa in past or future tences - even with present tense he/she/it.

But there is one place in the entire Spanish language where they act differently:

Spanish	English
Comemos	We are eating
Vivimos	We are living

DEMO WATERMARK

That's it - the we form in the present tense is the only place you will find 'er' an 'ir' acting differently to each other and case, having a different ending.

Right - you weren't expecting that and it might have surprised you just enough for your memory to get it first t use these again in a minute.

Lo

So on to 'Lo' which we have seen used to say "it" but this tiny word can also mean a lot more!

Spanish	English
Lo bueno ...	The good thing ...
Lo malo ...	The bad thing ...
Lo interesante ...	The interesting thing ...
Lo interesante es que viven aquí	The interesting thing is that they live here
Lo interesante es que viven juntos	The interesting thing is that they live together

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If you are looking for a way to remember '**malo**' - "bad" - a good hook is "malnutrition" becuase it means "bad nutritic

If you are looking for a way to remember '**junto**' - "together" - you might find "junction" - where two roads come toge useful hook.

Another new word we're going to use is '**facíl**' - "easy" where you could use "facilitate" as a hook".

Spanish	English
Lo facíl ...	The easy thing ...
Lo facíl es que vienen juntos	The easy thing is that they come together
Lo complicado es que vienen juntos	The complicated thing is that they come together

'Así' - "Like this" / "Like that"

Right slight, but very useful, diversion. We've seen a couple of ways to tell people how we do things:

Spanish	English
De esta forma	In this way / thus
De esta manera	In this manner

DEMO WATERMARK

But in every day Spanish when we just want to say "Like this" / "Like that" we use así

Spanish	English
No hablamos así	We don't speak like that
No comemos así	We don't eat like that
No vivimos así	We don't live like that

'Lo de' - "The thing about"

Spanish	English
Lo de la fiesta ...	The thing about the party ...
Hablamos sobre lo de la fiesta	We are speaking about the thing about the pa
Hablamos de lo de la fiesta	We are speaking of the thing about the party
Lo de Juan	The thing about Juan

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OK - let's try a mega sentence: "I don't want to talk about that thing about Juan like this".

- "I don't want" - '**No quiero**'
- "to talk" - '**hablar**'
- "about" - '**sobre**'
- "the thing about Juan" - '**lo de juan**'
- "Kile this" - '**así**'

Spanish	English
No quiero hablar sobre lo de Juan así	I don't want to speak about the thing about Juan like

Now if you listen to yourself and others talking over the next few days it might strike you how widely "that thing" is us day conversation!

Spanish	English
Quiero organizar lo de mañana	I want to organize that thing tomorrow
... pero no quiero organizarlo así	... but I don't want to organize it like this

No in English, with no context, the first phrase is a bit ambiguos - it could mean:

1. I want to do the organizing tomorrow (for a thing that will take place at some time in the future)
2. I want to organize the thing that is going to happen tomorrow

In Spanish its only the second option which is valid and because we have the '**de** involved in the Spanish we can reme "I want to organize that thing of tomorrow".

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→ Lesson 58: Past Tense: The dot in the past with 'a

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

No contact details though - I'm not a native Spanish speaker or qualified teacher. If you have questions I recommend the DuoLingo forum.

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Lesson 58: Past Tense: The dot in the past with 'ar' v

So we've covered talking about periods of time in the past - 'I used to go' - now we're going to look at how we talk ab specific moment in the past - 'I spoke'

To get familiar with this type of past we'll use '**hablar**' to represent 'ar' verbs and '**comer**' to represent 'er'/'ir' verbs. I remember these two then they will become your perfect hooks for remembering how to change all verbs.

'ar' verbs - Hablar

- To get "I spoke" - take off the 'ar' and add 'é' - '**Hablé**'
- To get "He/she/it/you (formal) spoke" - take off the 'ar' and add 'ó' - '**Habló**'

Spanish	English
Hablé	I spoke
Habló	He/she/it/you (informal) spoke

DEMO WATERMARK

Now this can look a little confusing - '**Hablo**' means "I speak" while '**Habló**' means "he/she/it spoke". The difference is that aceent on the last 'o' in the past tense form.

Spanish	English
No hablé	I didn't speak
No habló	He/she/you (formal) didn't speak
Habló conmigo	He/she/you (formal) spoke with me
Lo compré	I bought it
No lo compré	I didn't buy it
Lo compró	He bought it
Me lo compró	He bought it for me
Lo compró para mi	He bought it for me

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These last two different versions of saying "He bought it for me" are the same but we use the '**para mi**' versio emphasis that it was "for me".

Enviar - to send

You can remember '**Enviar**' with the hooks of "Envelope" because that is something you send things in - or "Envoy", s
is sent to deliver a message.

Spanish	English
Lo envié	I eent it
Te lo envié	I sent it to you
No te lo envié	I didn't sent it to you
No te lo envié todavía	I didn't sent it to you yet
Lo envió ayer	He sent it yesterday
Se envió	It was sent (it sent itself)
Se envió ayer	It was sent yesterday

So let's try a longer sentence - "I don't know why he didn't speak with me" - by breaking it down:

- "I don't know" - '**No sé**'
- "why" - '**por que**'
- "he didn't speak" - '**no habló**'
- "with me" - '**conmigo**'

Spanish	English
No se por que no habló conmigo	I don't know why he didn't speak with me

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'Olvidar' - "to forget"

At first this one looks so difficult that it will be tricky to remember but listen to a few Spanish songs and you wi
over and over again - espcially on love songs.

For example its in the chorus of Échame la culpa - "Blame me" or more literally "Give me the blame" - where y
mejor olvirdar' - "Its better to forget"

Incidentally on the same line is '**Dejarlo así**'. We've already seen '**así**' means "like that". '**Dejarlo así**' means
which is a pretty useful phrase to have.

Spanish	English
Olvidé	I forgot
Olvidó	He forgot

So let's try - "I was going to do it but I forgot it"

- "It I was going" - '**Lo iba**'

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- "to do" - '**hacer**'
- "but" - '**pero**'
- "I forgot it" - '**lo olvidé**'

Spanish	English
Lo iba hacer pero lo olvidé	It I was going to do but I forgot it

➜ Lesson 59: Past Tense: The dot in the past with 'er' and '

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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Lesson 59: Past Tense: The dot in the past with 'er' a verbs

In the last lessson we learned how to talk about a speicific moment in the past for 'ar' verbs like 'hablar. Now we'll cov that end 'er' and 'ir' like 'I ate'

So for 'ar' verbs we saw the way to change them for our dot in the past was:

- To get "I spoke" - take off the 'ar' and add 'é' - '**Hablé**'
- To get "He/she/it/you (formal) spoke" - take off the 'ar' and add 'ó' - '**Habló**'

For verbs ending 'er' or 'ir':

- To get "I ate" - take off the 'er' and add 'í' - '**Comí**'
- To get "He/she/it/you (formal) ate" - take off the 'er' and add 'ió' - '**Comió**'

You'll notice for both 'ar' and 'er'/'ir' verbs the accent is being pushed to the end and we see that with the accents on t

Spanish	English
Comí	I ate
Comió	He/she/it/you (informal) ate
Salí	I went out
salió	He/she/it/you (informal) went out
No salió todavía	She didn't go out yet / She didn't leave ye
No sé por que no salió todavía	I don't know why she didn't leave yet

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'Que' as "than"

I've heard one person say that "'Que' is the glue that holds the Spanish language together" and it certainly doe We've already seen '**que**' can mean "what" or "that" ... but it can aslo mean "than"!

Spanish	English
Comí más que él	I ate more than him (he ate)
Comió más que yo	He ate more than me / I (ate)

You'll see we're using '**él**' and '**yo**' here instead of '**le**' and '**me**'. English is a little strange in that it uses "him" when th meaning of the sentence is "I at more than he ate". So sometimes we have to think about the core meaning to know w

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in Spanish because English is a bit mixed up!

Ver

We've already covered '**ver**' in other tenses. Its pretty regular hear except that the 'i' in '**vi**' has no accent.

Spanish	English
Vi	I saw
Lo vi	I saw him
No lo vi	I didn't see him

OK so lets try something longer: "I was him but he didn't see me".

- "I saw him" - '**Lo vi**'
- "but" - '**pero**'
- "he didn't see me" - '**no me vió**'

Spanish	English
Lo vi pero no me vió	I saw him but he didn't see me

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'Nada' - "Nothing"

Something that bugs me in English is when people use double negatives and don't mean it - "I don't know nothing" wh
Spanish it is actually the way things are said.

Spanish	English
No vi nada	I didn't see anything (nothing)
No comí nada	I didn't eat anything (nothing)
¿No comió nada?	Didn't eat anything?
¿Por qué no comió nada?	Why didn't you (formal) eat anything?

'Nadie' - "No one"

And here we see the double negative as well.

Spanish	English
Nadie vió nada	Nobody saw anything (Nobody saw nothing)

'Durar' - "to last"

This is quite an easy verb to remember because we see it in "Duracell batteries" and it's not there by accident! Now yo
every time you are in the shops and it will remind you of '**durar**'.

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It comes from "Duration" and this is also another way of finding the verb - we take off the 'tion' and add 'r' as we've d with many other English words that end 'tion'

Spanish	English
Duró dos minutos	It lasted two minutes
Duré dos minutos	I lasted two minutes

We've also looked before at how we can get the 'ing' form of a word in many cases from the verb:

- For 'ir'/'er' verbs we take off the 'ir'/'er' and add 'iente'
- For 'ar' verbs we take off the 'ar' and add 'ante'

So '**interesar**' was "to interest" and '**interesante** was "interesting".

We can do the same with '**durar**' to get "lasting"

Spanish	English
Durante dos minutos	lasting two minutes / for two minutes
Comió durante media hora	He ate for half an hour
Habló durante media hora	He spoke for half an hour

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'Sin' ("without") and 'Parar' ("to stop").

We've seen that '**con**' was "with" - '**sin**' is the opposite, "without".

Spanish	English
Habló durante media hora sin parar	He spoke for half an hour without stopp

So first a quick reminder - after prepositions (with, of, etc.) - we use the to form of the verb and that is why we not '**parada**'.

Also you might be leafing through your notes because something is bothering you about this '**durante**' and you When we talked about '**Para**' and '**por**' both meaning "for" we said that you use '**por**' when you are talking abo

So shouldn't it be '**Habló por media hora sin parar**'. The answer is it can be - both ways are valid but it seem used when you want to express that it was an unusual (mostly unusually long) period of time.

→ Lesson 60: Past Tense: The dot in the past with the 'We'

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Lesson 60: Past Tense: The dot in the past with the 'W form of verbs

So we've covered how to say the I/she/he/it/you (formal) versions of verbs when talking about a point (dot) in the pas learn the 'we' form - 'We spoke', 'we ate', etc.

Remember we still are talking about that 'dot' in the past - how the past tense looks when we refer to a specific mome past (e.g. "I rode my bicycle yesterday") rather than making a general statement about something which happened ov of time - e.g. "I used to ride my bicycle in the countryside".

'ar' verbs

Now the we form is slightly wierd for 'ar verbs!

Spanish	English
Hablamos	We speak
Hablamos	We spoke

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Yes - they are exactly the same! No typo there. This can cause confusion even amoung native Spanish speakers so na use several tools to repair this very natural flaw.

- Use a time reference - We spoke yesterday
- Use a second verb - When we spoke I understood

Spanish	English
Cuando hablamos comprendo todo	When we speak I understand everythi
Cuando hablamos comprendí todo	When we spoke I understood everythi
Hablamos ayer	We spoke yesterday
Hablamos mañana	We will speak tomorrow

So we see here that even to get the future tense we can use '**hablamos**' as long as we put some future contex like "tomorrow".

Spanish	English
Esperamos mucho	We wait a lot

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Spanish	English
Esperamos mucho ayer	We waited a lot yesterday

'er' verbs

'er' verbs do change slightly for the past tense

Spanish	English
Comemos	We eat
Comimos	We ate
No comimos	We didn't eat
Vemos	We see
Vimos	We saw
Perdemos	We lose
Perdimos	We lost
Nos perdimos	We got lost
Nos perdemos siempre pero no nos perdimos ayer	We always get lost but we didn't get lost y

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'ir' verbs

... but 'ir' verbs are like 'ar' verbs, on their own you can't tell them apart.

Spanish	English
Vivimos	We live
Vivimos	We lived
Salimos	We're going out / leaving
Salimos	We went out / left
No salimos a menudo pero salimos ayer	We don't go out often but we went out y

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Recap of the verb forms for a dot in the past

Using '**hablar**':

Spanish	English
Hablé	I spoke
Habló	He/she/it/you (formal) spoke
Hablamos	We spoke

Using '**comer**':

Spanish	English
Comí	I ate
Comió	He/she/it/you (formal) ate
Comimos	We ate

➔ Lesson 61: Past Tense: When the line and the d

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Lesson 61: Past Tense: When the line and the dot me

We've covered the two ways to talk about the past. Ongoing things - the line in the past, and single moments - the do past. Often we need to use them both in the same sentence.

Let's take this: "I was cooking when he called".

Now although you could use the dod in the past to express that you were cooking if you were just talking about the co you are saying "[SOMETHING] was going on when [SOMETHING] happened" you are actually saying "[LINE] [DOT]"

So I was cooking is the line in the past, the activity that happened over time. Him calling is the dot, the event at a par in time.

Spanish	English
Cocinaba cuando el teléfono sonó	I was cooking when the phone rang
Cocinaba cuando sonó el teléfono	I was cooking when the phone rang

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Nice little fact here is what '**teléfono?**' actually comes from greek and means:

- **tele** = distant
- **fono** = voice

That surprised me considering the telephone was invented in the US but then it turns out that acousitc telephones wer Europe for many centuries before this and that is probably where it gets its more European rooted name from.

Acousitc telephones used bits of string at certain tensions and this could also be a reason that in Spanish you say "I w through the telephone" ... which is yet another use of '**por**'!

Spanish	English
Hablaba por teléfono cuando María llegó	I was speaking on the phone when Mari

Quedarse in the past

As we've looked at before reflexive verbs carry on being reflexive in the last

Spanish	English
Me quedé	I stayed
Se quedó	He/she/it/you (formal) stayed
nos quedamos	We stayed

... and the one that can catch people out ...

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Spanish	English
Me gustó	I liked it
No me gustó	I didn't like it

... becuase we are actually saying "It pleased me" / "It did not please me" so the verb takes the 'he/she/it/you (forma

Now something can please you for a moment - that dot in the past that we see above - or it can please you over a lon time in which case it is the line in the past:

Spanish	English
No me gustaba	I didn't like it

Now which one is right is very often a decision made by the speaker as we will all have our own views over what is a d past and what is a line in the past. You might have done something for a month but many years ago - that could be a ... its very much up to you.

Paracer

The English use of the reflexive shows through more in '**paracer**' - "to appear to be".

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Spanish	English
Me parece	It seems to me
Me parece bien	It seems good to me
Me pareció bien	It seemed good to me (dot)
Me parecía bien	It seemed good to me (line)

So ... "It seemed good to me but when I say it I didn't like it"

- "It seemed good to me" - '**Me paracía bien**'
- "but" - '**pero**'
- "when" - '**cuando**'
- "I saw it" - '**lo ví**'
- "I didn't like it" - '**no me gustó**'

Spanish	English
Me parecia bien pero cuando lo vi no me gustó	It seemed good to me but when I saw it

➔ Lesson 62: 'Gave' and why 'le' sometimes

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Lesson 62: 'Gave' and why 'le' sometimes becomes 's

In this lesson we'll look at one really common verb 'to give' which is irregular in the past tense and why 'le' (him/her) 'se' and 'les' (them/you guys) can become 'se' as well.

The strange case of 'gave'

When changing verbs to be used in the past (the dot in the past - expressing a particular moment) we said, using the example:

- For 'ar' verbs, we take off the 'ar' and add 'é'
- For 'ir'/'er' verbs we take off the 'ir'/'er' and add 'í'

Spanish	English
Hablé	I spoke
Comí	I ate

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'**Dar**' is an 'ar' verb so it should be 'Dé'but it actually swaps to the other verb group making it '**Di**' - "I gave" (with a nc incase you are squinting!

Its the only verb that makes this jump and, if you have gone through the previous lessons you will recognise it from th rule.

The "Melody" rule is a way to remember the order in which all the little words go before verbs' '**Me lo di**' means "I gav myself" and because that sounds like the English word for "Melody" we can just remember that. We also said no good should be interrupted so this word order is never broken - if you want to say "I didn't give it to myself" the 'no' is goin go outside - '**No me lo di**'.

So there's that '**Di**' from '**dar**'

Spanish	English
Di	I gave
Dió	He/she/it/you (formal) gave
Dimos	We gave
Me dio	He gave me
Me lo dio	He gave it to me
Nos lo dio	He gave it to us

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No nos lo dio	He didn't give it to us
Te lo di	I gave it to you

When 'le' becomes 'se' and 'les' also becomes 'se'!

Previously we said that '**se**' is used to refer to a 'self' situation for she/he/them/you guys - "He speaks to himself".

Spanish	English
Él se habla	He speaks to himself
Ella se habla	She speaks to herself
Se hablan	They speak to themselves

But when we are looking at all these little words that come before the verb there is one thing that Spanish does not lik
little words that start with 'l' next to each other.

So for "I gave it to him" it should be 'Le lo di' but that would mean two 'l' starting words next to each other. To avoid t
one of the little words becomes '**se**'.

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Spanish	English
Se lo di	I gave it to him
Se lo di	I gave it to you guys
Se lo di	I gave it to them
Se los di	I gave them to him

But that does mean that without a clear context it can be pretty hard to know what is being said - who are you

To resolve this we do a bit of repetition - In Spanglish "Him something I gave to him" - in other words we are r
about who is getting something.

This addition to the end of the sentence can be used in every case where its not clear including when we use 'le

Spanish	English
Le di algo a él	I gave something to him
Le di algo a ella	I gave something to her
Le di algo a usted	I gave something to you (formal)
Se lo vendí a él	I sold it to him

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Se lo vendí a ella	I sold it to her
Se los vendí a ella	I sold them to her
Se las vendí a ella	I sold them (feminine things) to her
Se las vendí a ellos	I sold them (feminine things) to them (mixed group)
Se lo envió a ella	He sent it to her
Se lo envió a ustedes	He sent it to you guys

But although that has cleared things up a little in this particular situation '**a**' can also take on the meanings "for" and "

Spanish	English
Me lo compra a mi	He buys it for me
Me lo compra a mi	He buys it from me

In this case we would be better to use '**Me lo compra para mi**' or just rely on the context to know what 'a' means.

But theoretically there is still room for confusion even with the addition to the sentence of '**a ella**' or such like. With '**S a ella**' we know that "she" is receiving it but we don't know if the person sending it is he or she and sometimes that m important.

We can get round this simply by adding the "who is doing it" to the start of the sentence.

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Spanish	English
Él se lo envió a ella	He sent it to her

And then it almost sounds English because you are saying "He himself sent it to her" which is a structure you n especially when emphasizing who was doing the sending.

OK lets finish off with something more juicy

Spanish	English
No se lo envió a ustedes todavía	He didn't send it to you guys yet
No se lo envió todavía a ustedes	He didn't send it to you guys yet
No se si se lo envié	I don't know if I sent it to him

Remember repetition only works when '**a**' is involved. With any other prepositions (with, on, etc.) we don't do t

Spanish	English

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Lo compré para usted	I bought it for you (formal)
Lo compré para ti	I bought it for you (informal)

Now there was a lot to take on in this lesson but the key is not to try and memorise but to understand. If you understa
the patterns are then you will be able to put together any combination even if you have never seen or used that partic
sentence before.

➔ Lesson 63: To Remember and

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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Lesson 63: To Remember and To Like

Here we'll look at a new reflexive verb - Acordar. 'To Remember' as well as how to clarify who like what!

'Acordar' - "To Remember"

This is another reflexive verb but as we said in a previous lesson there is no absolute rule which tells you which verbs and which ones aren't.

You can apply some common sense and ask "Is this something I could do to myself?" and in this case remembering is you do to yourself - you take an action (voluntary or involantary) to remember something

Its also one of those verbs where the 'o' splits when we put pressure on it and it becomes 'ue' as happens with '**poder** able to") and '**puede**' ("I am able to / I can").

Spanish	English
Acordar	To Remember
Me acuerdo	I remember
No me acuerdo	I don't remember

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So lets do a mega sentence - "I don't remember if I gave it to him or to her" - by breaking it down:

- "I don't remember" - '**No me acuerdo**'
- "if" - '**si**'
- "I gave it" - '**se lo di**'
- "to him" - '**a él**'
- "or" - '**o**'
- "to her" - '**a ella**'

Spanish	English
No me acuerdo si se lo di a él o a ella	I don't remember if I gave it to him or t

And another: " We don't remember if we gave it to him or to them"

- "We don't remember" - '**No nos acordamos**'
- "if" - '**si**'
- "we gave it" - '**se lo dimos**'
- "to him" - '**a él**'
- "or" - '**o**'
- "to them (feminine group)" - '**a ellas**'

Spanish	English
No nos acordamos si se lo dimos a él o a	We don't remember if we gave it to him or to t (feminine group)

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ellas

Extending how we use 'Gustar' - "To like"

We've already done the basics of "to like" with the key being to remember that it is not really "to like" in Spanish but " e.g. "It is pleasing to him".

But as '**Le gusta**' can mean "he/she/it/you (formal) likes it" we might need to clarify who is liking and we do that the as we saw prebiously ... we add '**a él**', '**a ella**', etc.

Spanish	English
Le gusta	She likes it
Le gusta a ella	She likes it
A ella le gusta	She likes it

Personally I prefer the second word order above because it almost feels more English - "To her she likes it ...." and so everything nice and clear you can then go on to explain what the person likes.

And in the past tense.

Spanish	English
Le gustó a ella	She liked it

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➔ Lesson 64: Past Tense: The dot in the past with 'er' and '

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Lesson 64: Past Tense: The dot in the past with 'er' a verbs

We know how to refer to that dot in the past, events that happened at a particular moment, with I/he/she/it/we/you (Time to see how to do this for 'you' (informal) and 'they'

But first lets get to know how to say when that dot in the past was!

Hace

We've come across '**hacer**' before - "to do" / "to make".

Spanish	English
hace	He/she/it/you (informal) make/do

This is what we used when we refer to the past - In Spanglish we say "I saw him it makes 2 weeks"

Spanish	English
hace dos semanas	Two weeks ago
Lo vi hace dos semanas	I saw him two weeks ago

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'Responder' - "to respond"

Spanish	English
Respondí	I responded
Le respondí	I responded to her
Le respondí hace seite semanas	I responded to her seven weeks ago

Now when we respond in Spanish we keep it simple - "Her it I responded" - where "it" might be a message/em responded to him the mail". This is different to English where we are always trying to get in the ownership thin - "her email", "his message", etc.

Spanish	English
Se lo respondí	I responded to her [thing]

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Se lo respondí hace un mes	I responded to her [thing] one month ago

Remember from the last lesson '**le**' changes to '**se**' because Spanish doesn't like to 'l' words coming together in this sit

Now always useful when we meet a new verb to run the mental exercise of just thinking out the other forms.

Spanish	English
Respondió	He/she/it/you (informal) responded
Respondimos	We responded

To discriminate

A quick practice and reminder of how to find Spanish verbs from English words.

- Is there a 'tion' version? - yes, "discrimination".
- So take off the 'tion' and add an 'r' - - '**discriminar** ("To discriminate")

Spanish	English
Discriminé	I discriminated
Discriminó	He/she/it/you (formal) discriminated
Discriminamos	We discriminated

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You (informal) for the dot in the past.

So the verbs change as follows:

- For 'ar' verbs we take off the 'ar' and add 'aste' - '**hablaste**' ("You spoke").
- For 'er'/'ir' verbs we take off teh 'er'/'ir' and add 'iste' - '**comiste**' ("You ate").

Personally I also like the other shortcut:

- You take the 'you' form of the verb in the present tense and add 'te'.
  - '**Hablas**' -> '**Hablaste**'
  - '**Comis**' -> '**Comiste**'

Spanish	English
Hablaste	You spoke
Comiste	You ate
¿Comiste?	Did you eat?
¿No comiste?	Didn't you eat?

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¿No lo comiste?	Didn't you eat it?
¿Saliste?	Did you leave / go out?
¿Saliste anoche?	Did you go out last night?
¿No saliste anoche?	Didn't you go out last night?
¿Dónde viviste?	Where did you live?
¿Dónde vivías?	Where were you living?

So this last one is more the line in the past as it is in English.

- "Where did you live when that happened?" (DOT)
- "Where were you living when you met her?" (LINE then DOT)

OK, let's look at this with those little words!

Spanish	English
Esperaste	You waited
¿Me esperaste?	Did you wait for me?
¿No me esperaste?	Didn't you wait for me?
¿Por qué no me esperaste?	Why didn't you wait for me?
¿Cuándo llegaste?	When did you arrive?

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They / you guys for the dot in the past.

So the verbs change as follows:

- For 'ar' verbs we take off the 'ar' and add 'aron' - '**hablaron**' ("They spoke").
- For 'er'/'ir' verbs we take off the 'er'/'ir' and add 'ieron' - '**comieron**' ("They ate").

Spanish	English
Hablaron	They spoke
Esperaron	They waited
Lo prepararon	They prepared it

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Comieron	They ate
Salieron	They left / went out
Los vendieron	They sold them

Hablar recap

OK, lets just run through all the forms for '**hablar**' - an 'ar' verb - when we are talking about a dot in the past:

Spanish	English
Hablé	I spoke
Habló	He/she/it/you (formal) spoke
Hablamos	We spoke
Hablaste	You (informal) spoke
Hablaron	They spoke

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Comir recap

And the same for '**Comir**' - an 'er'/'ir' verb - when we are talking about a dot in the past:

Spanish	English
Comí	I ate
Comió	He/she/it/you (formal) ate
Comimos	We ate
Comiste	You (informal) ate
Comieron	They ate

➜ Lesson 65: 'Nothing else', 'Another time', everybody, my, yours,

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Lesson 65: 'Nothing else', 'Another time', everybody, yours, his and more!

In this lesson we'll cover a multitude of those little phrases that add life to sentences and sometimes are the vital glue

So far we've learnt a few small words like:

Spanish	English
Nada	Nothing
Nadie	No one
Más	More

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And we've already seen that these words can be used to make words, as it were

- '**Más**' - "More"
- '**Tarde**' - "late"

Put them together and ...

Spanish	English
Mas tarde	Later

There's more of this to come!

Spanish	English
Nadie más	Nobody else (Nobody more)
Nada más	Nothing else (Nothing more)

And remember the double negative is perfectly fine!

Spanish	English
No comí nada más	I don't eat anything else
¿No comiste nada más?	Didn't you eat anything else?

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Ver (Past tense, dot in the past) recap

Spanish	English
Vi	I saw
Vió	He saw
Viste	You saw (informal)
Vimos	We saw
Vieron	They saw
¿No me viste anoche?	Didn't you see me last night?

'Vez' - "time"

"**Vez**' means "time" in certain senses like "another time (again)" or "one time" and it is feminine.

Spanish	English
Una vez	One time
Lo vi una vez	I saw him once
Los vieron una vez	They saw them once
Una vez más	One more time (again)
Quiero verlos una vez más	I want to see them one more time (again)

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'Otros' - "Others"

One word that is probably burned into your mind by now is '**Nosotros**' - "We". It's made up of '**nos**' which we widely used to mean "Us" and '**otros**' which means "others".

So from now on each time you see '**Nosotros**' just consider that and you'll never forget the word for "others".

It also acts like most other describing words which means that if you take the 's' off the end you will end up wit and "another".

And because it ends in 'o' you already know that if we were talking about feminine things we would change this

Spanish	English
Otra vez	Another time (again)

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Quiero verlos otra vez	I want to see them again

So let's try this all in a longer sentence - "Did you go out to dance again?"

- "Did you go out" - '**Saliste**'
- "to dance" - '**a bailar**'
- "again" - '**otra vez**'

Note that 'a' before '**bailar**' because it is a motion verb.

Spanish	English
¿Saliste a bailar otra vez?	Did you go out to dance again?

... and let's practice some more ...

Spanish	English
¿Llegaste tarde otra vez?	Did you arrive late again?
Llegó tarde a mi casa otra vez	He arrived late to my house again
Llegó a mi casa otra vez queriendo hablar conmigo	He arrived at my house again wanting to spe me

So we have '**mi casa**' - "my house" - and '**tu casa**' - "your house" which we can remember through the popular Spani

Spanish	English
Mi casa es tu casa	My house is your house

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'A qué hora' - "At what time?"

Another very useful phrase to know in everyday life.

Spanish	English
¿A qué hora llegaron a tu casa?	At what time did they arrive at your house

'A la vez' - "At the same time"

We saw earlier that we could say '**todo los días**' to mean "All the days" - so '**todo**' means "all". '**Todos**' means because its really a work backwards from '**todo el mundo**' - ("All the world"). Add the 's' on the end and you g

Spanish	English
Todos llegaron a mi casa a la vez	Everybody arrived at my house at the same

Now if you've been learning Spanish elsewhere you might be thinking "What's wrong with '**al mismo tiempo**' which c to remember:

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- '**al**' should be '**a el**' ("at the") but these are always merged together.
- '**mismo** is "same"
- '**tiempo** is "time"

... and actually there is nothing wrong with it at all, just that '**a la vez**' is shorter and quicker to say so you'll find it in common use in the Spanish world.

'Nuestro' - "Our"

So we have been looking at how to say "my" and "your":

Spanish	English
No encontré nada más en tu casa	I didn't find anything else in your house

... but when it comes to "Our" ... well that's nuestro. Yes a word that ends in 'o' which means it will change to 'a' for fe things and we'll add an 's' on the end if those things are plural (like "houses" instead of "house".

Spanish	English
¿Visitaste a nuestra casa?	Did you visit our house
Estamos con nuestras amigas	We are with our friends (female group)
Estoy con mis amigos	I am with my friends (mixed group)

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'Su' - "theirs"

So to finish off the complete set we have "my", "your", "our" ... we just need "their" becuase in Spanish this is also us and "hers" - '**su**'.

Spanish	English
Quiero ir a su casa	I want to go to his house
Quiero ir a su casa	I want to go to their house
Quiero ir a sus casas	I want to go to their houses
Quiero ir a sus casas	I want to go to his houses

When we talk about our things then in English we can say it two ways - "My house" or "My own house". We hav thing going on in Spanish where "own" is '**propio** - yes, you've guessed it, it ends in 'o' so it need to change to things and have an 's' added when those things are plural.

The idea of "property" sounds similar to '**propio**' and is a useful hook to remember it by.

Spanish	English
Mi propia casa	My own house

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Mi propio auto	My own car
Querio vivir en mi propia casa	I want to live in my own house
Lo vi con mis propios ojos	I saw it with my own eyes

➜ Lesson 66: 'Posession, Ownership ... ar

There should be something about Privacy here and all that Jazz!

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Lesson 66: 'Posession, Ownership ... and pain!'

In English we express posession - my, your, his, Andrew's, etc. - a lot. In Spanish its unusual with a variety of ways to so but still get the meaning across!

For example when we say "I responded to her mail" the Spanglish is "Her mail I responded".

Spanish	English
Se lo respondí	I responded to her [thing]

'Doler' - "to hurt"

This is a very common area of language and one where we are posessive in English. "My leg hurts" is, In Spanglish, "I the leg" because its pretty obvious that nobody else's leg could be hurting you!

We've come across this set up before with '**Gustar**' where we don't say "I like it" we say "it gives me pleasure" so the "to give" is the "it" form, not the "I" form.

Now we haevn't come across it for a while but '**Doler**' is one of those verbs where the 'o' splits when we put pressure becomes 'ue' - like '**Poder**'

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Spanish	English
Me duele	It hurts me
Me duele la pierna	My leg hurts me
No me duele la pierna más	My leg doesn't hurt anymore

The noun "hurt" (or "pain") is 'dolor'. In modern English we say "I have a headache" but in Spanglish (and old have pain of [the] head".

Spanish	English
Tengo dolor de cabeza	I have a headache
Tenía dolor de cabeza	I had a headache
Me dolía la cabeza	I was having a headache

Maria's House

So just as we say "I have pain of head" we also say "House of Maria" and if you have ever trampled around some Spa growing regions you would have seen this a lot on the gates of the vineyards.

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Spanish	English
La casa de Jose	Jose's house
Vamos a la casa de Jose	We are going to Jose's house
Vamos a la fiesta de Maria	We are going to Maria's party

OK - let's try a mega, mega sentence - "I didn't speak with anyone else at Maria's party, I only spoke with you"

- "I didn't speak" - '**No hablé**
- "with" - '**con**
- "anyone else" - '**nadie más**
- "at Maria's party" - '**en la fiesta de Maria**
- "I only spoke" - '**solo hablé**
- "with you" - '**contigo**

Spanish	English
No hablé con nadie más en la fiesta de Maria, solo hablé contigo	I didn't speak with anyone else at Maria's pa only spoke with you

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→ Lesson 67: Written Spanish rules and tips for

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Lesson 67: Written Spanish rules and tips for accents

There are a number of simple rules which explain why and when accents should be used and how we can spot them ev someone is speaking to us.

Now there are always going to be exceptions to rules but first lets cover those rules because in doing so we'll cover 99 language.

Pronounciation

RULE ONE: Spanish is spoken how it is written

In other words if we come across a 'ge' like in '**general**' that 'ge always sounds the same in every other word across t language.

Spanish	English
General	General

Now the best technicque you can follow if you come across a set of letters and you are not sure how to pronounce it is that set in a word you know. For example you might see 'ce' and not know if it should be a soft 'c' or a hard 'k' sound.

But if you remember it is in '**concentracíón**' as an 's' sound then you know how to pronounce that 'ce' in whatever wo looking at now.

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Which syllable to stress?

RULE TWO: If the word ends in a vowel (a,e,i,o,u), an 'n' or an 's' the accent goes on the penultimate (sec last) syllable.

Hmmm. How are we going to remember that one? Well just thing about how verbs end in the I, you, he, she, t (present tense). Yep - in almost all cases they end in a vowel, an 'n' or an 's'.

Spanish	English
Habla	He/she/it/you (formal) speak
Hablan	They / you guys speak
Hablas	You (informal) speak
Hablamos	We speak
Importante	Important
Adictivo	Addictive

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RULE THREE: If the word does not end in a vowel, an 'n' or an 's' then the accent is on the last syllable.

You see this in the to forms of verbs.

Spanish	English
Comer	To eat
Estar	To be (states)
Hablar	To speak
Encontrar	To find

RULE FOUR: Written accents override the rules and show where the accent should be

In many languages any form of accent tells us to change the way we say the letter. In Spanish accents are there to tel
syllable to stress if it is not the standard one RULE TWO or RULE THREE.

Spanish	English
Tradición	Tradition
Situación	Situation
Opinión	Opinion

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Just another good type while we are here (although it has been mentioned before) - words ending 'ión' are all feminine

OK, so lets consider some words we've come across before and whether or not they have accents:

Spanish	English
Encuentro	I find
Encontró	He/she found
Vive	He/she lives
Vivió	He/she lived
Salud	Cheers (health)
Limón	Lemon

Interesting thing about '**limón**' is that both "lime" and "lemon" come from the same route (persion) and in Spa
still very evident in the word for "Lemon"!

**RULE FIVE: Words with just one syllable sometimes have an accent to differentiate them from each other i
written form.**

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We've already seen that the Spanish words for "If" and "Yes" both sound the same and it doesn't really cause a proble language as context quickly determines which is which. They are both one syllable so there is no choice which syllable

But to lessen confusion in things like dictionaries with single syllable words that sound the same an accent is sometime one but not the other.

Spanish	English
Sí	Yes
Si	If
Sí lo quiero	Yes I want it
Si lo quiero	If I want it
Para mí	For me
Mi casa	My house
Tú	You
Tu casa	Your house
Sé	I know
Se queda	He stays / remains

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RULE SIX: When certain words are used in a question

- 'Dónde' - "Where" when used in a question.
- 'Donde' - "Where" when used in a statement.
- 'Qué' - "What" when used in a question.
- 'Que' - "That" when used in a statement.
- 'Cómo' - "How" when used in a question.
- 'Como' - "Like" when used in a statement.

Very often these will not change the pronounciation because the accent was going to fall on that syllable anywa there to provide clarity in the written language.

→ Lesson 68: This and that a

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Lesson 68: This and that and How Many

We've already used 'this' and 'that' in a number of ways. Time to take a closer look into their varied uses throughout t language.

Now the best hook for remembering this, these, that and those is "tonight".

Spanish	English
Esta noche	Tonight

1. '**Esta noche**' means "this night" ... and "night" is feminine so:
2. We add an 's' to get '**esas** which means "these [things]".
3. We take out the 't' to get '**estas** which means "those [things]".
4. We add an 's' to get '**eses** which mans "those [thing]".

Spanish	English
Esa noche	That night
Esas noches	Those nights

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For masculine things we need to remember:

1. For singular things we use the 'e' from '**él**' - '**ese**' / '**este**'
2. For multiple things we use the 'e' from '**lo / los**' - '**esos**' / '**estos**'

Spanish	English
Este hombre	This man
Ese hombre	That man
El hombre ese	That man
Estos hombres	These men
Esos hombres	Those men

So that covers us for talking about things an objects but what happens when these small words are used in phr believe this?". In this situation should it be feminine or masculine?

Its actually neither, here we have a neutral form - '**Eso**' and '**Esto**'.

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Spanish	English
No creo esto	I don't believe this
Nada me gusta más que esto	I don't like anything more than this
Nada me gustó más que eso	Nothing please me more than that

'Tan' - "so"

One of those vital joining words when you want to start putting sentences together as well as to better explain things!

Spanish	English
Estaba tan cansada	I was so tired (female talking)
Estábamos tan cansada que dormimos todo el día	We were so tired that we slept all day
Estábamos tan cansada cuando llegamos que dormimos todo el día	We were so tired when we arrived tha slept all day

'Cuantas' / 'Cuantos' - "How many"

Spanish	English
¿Cuantas veces?	How many times?
No sé cuantas veces lo visité	I don't know how many times I visited him
No sé cuantas veces lo visitaron	I don't know how many times I visited hi
No sé cuantas veces la visitaron	I don't know how many times I visited he

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